

WILL TALK OF HERDS AND GRASS

Live Stock Men Meet for Action.

When the annual session of the Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association adjourns after the meetings which are to be held today, there will have been added to the island livestock literature some valuable communications. The first sessions of the association yesterday were concerned entirely with the matter of bylaws and preliminary business, and today's sessions will be given over to the reading of papers on the various breeds of cattle and horses, by men who have studied carefully the characteristics of the varieties which form the backbone of their herds.

The annual session was called to order yesterday morning in the rooms of the Merchants' Association by President Isenberg, there being present a fair number of members. Owing to the fact that many members were in attendance upon the meeting of the Planters' Association, Secretary A. F. Judd was asked to request a joint session, where Prof. Perkins might submit his paper on "Lantana Enemies." The meeting was adjourned to the afternoon so that the attendance might be more complete. After the session with the Planters the association reconvened and the discussion of the bylaws of the organization was resumed.

The most important change made was in the making of a new class of members. On motion an honorary membership was provided, and Jared G. Smith, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, was chosen to the place. A paper from Mr. Smith was read, bearing upon the forage grasses of the islands and requesting the assistance of the graziers in his endeavor to thoroughly classify them. The breeders decided that they would at once take steps to find the various kinds of forage plants, with data concerning their growth and value to cattle, and send specimens to Mr. Smith, who will carefully classify them and make a report so as to find what valuable additions may be made to the growths now on the island ranges.

It was voted that the herd book shall be confined to the registration of cattle, horses, swine, and sheep. The books will be kept by the secretary, and blanks for the registration of stock now on the islands will be circulated at once.

The election of officers was then held, with the following result: President, D. P. R. Isenberg; vice president, Eben P. Low; secretary, A. F. Judd; treasurer, A. B. Wood; executive committee, Hawaii—Julian Monsarrat; Kauai—Eric Knudsen; Oahu—L. L. McCandless; Maui—W. H. Cornwell; Molokai—A. W. Carter. The meeting adjourned until this morning.

At today's session the following papers will be read: "Herfords," E. P. Low; "Holsteins," Robert Horner; "Water," Palmer Woods; "Angus Cattle," L. L. McCandless; "Island Horses," Julian Monsarrat; "Sheep Grazing, Its Effects on the Pastures and on Cattle Pastured With Them," G. C. Munro; "Imported Meats," G. J. Waller.

CHINAMAN STRUCK BY A LOCOMOTIVE

A freight train going at a fast rate of speed after leaving Halawa yesterday afternoon struck a Chinaman who tried to run across the track and knocked him over an embankment. The Chinaman fell head first on the rocks at the side of the embankment and had his skull fractured but at a late hour last night it was reported from the Queen's Hospital that he was still living.

The Chinaman tried to rush across the track when the train was only fifteen feet away, according to statements made by the trainmen, and received the full force of the engine. He was hurled over an embankment and when later picked up by the trainmen was unconscious. They loaded him into a box-car and made him as comfortable as possible. On reaching Honolulu he was taken to the hospital on the patrol wagon and treated by Doctors Cooper and McDonald. His skull was badly fractured and it is miraculous how he escaped death.

COMMITTEE WILL MEET SENATORS

When the joint session of the Republican Central committee, which has been called to meet this evening at the headquarters, and the Republican Senators, is held, there will be decided just what course is to be followed in the matter of recommendations for the

various places in the gift of the Senate, and the government as well.

There are several opinions, it is held, and there may be some slight clashes, though it is the belief that all will be arranged satisfactorily in the end. Some members of the Central committee are of opinion that to strengthen the organization, there should be recommendations by the committee which should govern the Senators, and on the other hand it is the opinion of some outsiders, that the Senators may decline to accept the suggestions of the governing body of the party, in which case they may make up their minds to suggest names to the Governor themselves.

There is a growing feeling on the part of some committeemen that it would be unwise for them to take any position other than that the party is the supreme power, and that if they are not to pass upon applications with the assurance of the support of the Senators, they will refuse to take any part in the settlement of the affairs which are now pressing for solution.

There have been no new candidates brought out for the various offices except Auditor Meyers, who has asked the endorsement of the committee. It is considered as settled that Col. J. H. Fisher will have the support of that body for the place. J. Morton Riggs, whose fight is being made largely by Commissioner Macfarlane of the Fire Claims Court, of which the applicant is secretary, and his brother-in-law, Judge Humphreys, is said to be at work independently of the committee, securing endorsements among business men.

COOPER ANSWERS BOYD MANDAMUS

Henry E. Cooper on Saturday filed his answer to the writ of mandamus issued by Judge Gear on behalf of James H. Boyd, who seeks to regain his office as Superintendent of Public Works. Geo. A. Davis is counsel for the respondent.

Cooper admits the appointment of Boyd but denies that he is now Superintendent of Public Works, and alleges that Boyd was suspended for sufficient cause by the governor.

Then is set out the allegation that Boyd converted money to his own use belonging to the government, and also the charge of embezzlement made against him in the police court, and the further fact that an indictment has been preferred against him by the Attorney General. Cooper further denies that he conspired to keep Boyd out of office and says that he is in lawful possession of the Public Works office by reason of his appointment by the governor, and he answers further that the official acts of the governor ought not to be controlled by mandamus. The respondent further alleges that the restoration of James H. Boyd when charged with the embezzlement of public money would work public mischief and be in violation of the law of the land. Respondent denies that he has power to restore Boyd to office and says that even if the writ were issued he could not comply with the order.

The respondent further says he is acting by virtue of the orders of the governor and the correspondence in connection with the Public Works office is made a part of the answer.

E. P. DOLE WILL TAKE A VACATION

Attorney General E. P. Dole was yesterday granted a vacation for thirty days by Governor Dole. The following letter is self-explanatory:

"Honolulu, Nov. 17th, 1902. "Mr. E. P. Dole, Attorney General, Territory of Hawaii. Sir: Your letter of this date asking for a vacation not exceeding thirty days, with enclosed letter from your physician, Dr. W. J. Galbraith, has been received.

"I feel that your request is a reasonable one and that it is proper that you should have the rest that such a vacation would afford. I cheerfully consent to your taking the proposed vacation and hope that the result will be complete recovery. Very respectfully, "(Signed) "SANFORD B. DOLE."

Attorney General Dole said yesterday: "I would not think of asking for a vacation at the present time if it were not for the imperative commands of my physician. Unless something occurs to recall me, I expect to be on Hawaii and Maui until the 13th of December, where I can be communicated with at any time."

CELEBRATE NATAL DAY OF THE KING

The fifty-ninth birthday of Kalakaua I. was celebrated yesterday by a luau at Pualani, the home of the Princess at Waikiki. There was a table set in the bungalow to which nearly half a hundred guests sat down to enjoy all the good things of the season. There were some of the features of the old-time luau, and many modern but no less enjoyable innovations.

The whole affair was arranged by the Princess Kalaniana'ole, and the San Francisco financiers in the city were the principal guests. The music was rendered by a special quintette club, and was most enjoyable.

This morning there will be a race for the miniature yachts in the channel, if the sea is not too rough, after which there will be a luau at the Waikiki home of the Princess for their friends.

SUGAR PLANTERS DISCUSS PLANS

Reports of Past Work and Suggest Changes in Details.

After hearing long reports upon the various phases of their industry, which filled the first day's meeting, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association adjourned last evening meet this morning to take up reports of the committee on labor, and discuss in executive session the many points which could not be brought out in the public meeting. The session of the Planters, which was twenty-second annual meeting of the body, was full of interest to all those present.

When Vice President Isenberg called the meeting to order, suggesting the absence of the president, W. G. Irwin, who is on the mainland on business, he faced a very large gathering of managers, owners and agents of the various plantations of the islands. There was some preliminary business done before the election of the board of trustees, which resulted in the choosing of all the former members of the board, as follows: H. Isenberg, J. B. Atherton, W. O. Smith, George H. Robertson, H. P. Babin, F. A. Schaefer, F. M. Swanzy, W. G. Irwin and B. P. Dillingham. After the trustees chose the following officers: H. Isenberg, president; J. B. Atherton, vice president; W. O. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and G. L. Robertson, auditor.

Vice President Isenberg read the report of the president, which reviewed at length the work of the past year. Commenting upon the arduous and depressing of the past year, Mr. Isenberg said it appeared that a worst had passed, and that the future was a bright one. He said:

"In considering the future of our sugar industry the two most important subjects, in my estimation, are, first, mechanical and engineering features, by which economies in the cost of production can be made, and second, the subject of labor, which principally has occupied the time of our trustees in the many meetings held during the past year, and, I suppose, will also again be the foremost subject of consideration during the coming year."

The visit of the Senatorial Commission and the memorial presented was touched upon and the hope expressed that there would be Congressional action which would lead to restricted immigration of laborers.

After the decision that all reports be printed in the Planters' Monthly, the report of the secretary was read by W. O. Smith. This showed that there had been held fifty meetings of the trustees during the year, the principal matters touched upon being labor, adjustment to the new conditions resulting from the extension of federal laws, proposed tariff changes, insect pests and blights and related subjects. The output of sugar was placed at 355,611 tons, or only 4,500 less than the previous year, despite the drought. The work of the experiment station under C. F. Eckhardt, and the publication of the Planters' Monthly under the editorship of H. M. Whitney, were commented upon and approved. In the latter connection it was set forth that the planters should contribute freely from their actual experience in the production of cane, with the aim that there may be attained the highest results from the experience and experiments of others. The close competition made it necessary. It was shown that economies can be practiced, and statements of the results accomplished would be of the most direct benefit to others. In striving to attain the highest results the experience of others is inestimable, and the managers are urged to make contributions to the journal.

In the matter of the visit of the Senators it was shown that the members of the commission were supplied with all possible data concerning the sugar business and many misstatements and much incorrect information were set straight. In conclusion, the report says:

"The interests of these islands—industrial, political and social—depend so largely upon the sugar industry, and the character and attitude of the sugar planters, the issues involved will doubtless be met in the same broad and dignified spirit which has heretofore characterized the deliberations of this association."

On motion of W. M. Giffard, today was set apart for the labor convention which will engage the attention of the trustees, the delegates and plantation managers. The report of the committee on labor was postponed until this meeting.

The next report was that of Director C. F. Eckhardt of the experiment station on "Fertilizing." In this he dwelt upon the application of nitrates and the effect of irrigation, the placing of nitrogenous fertilizers with the seed cane, placing the entire fertilizer for the crop on very young cane at one time, and making late application of nitrogenous fertilizers to delay the maturity of the cane. The presence of too much nitrogen and the use of nitrate

of soda where the irrigation water is of high salt content were discussed. In the matter of potash it was set out that it might be applied as nitrate where there is heavy or uncertain rainfall, applying large amounts to lands poor in lime, and on heavy lands before the use of lime, in the form of potassium salts.

A paper by G. C. Hewitt on the handling and transportation of cane was read by the secretary, after which W. W. Goodale read the report of the committee on manufacture. In his report Mr. Goodale dwelt upon the fact that there was needed more accurate bases of computation of losses under various processes. He said that there was really not much difference in the handling of the product as between the modern mills and the older mills, which latter would be found highly creditable if exact information could be obtained. Reference was made to the fact that plantation chemists were proposing an association, and he said this should be encouraged so that there might be arrived at a uniform practice which would make a basis for comparison of results of chemical control of sugarhouse work.

As to losses, it was pointed out that no other industry could stand the loss of 15 per cent of its product. This would probably be the average loss in the mills of the Territory. It was shown that in the production of 400,000 tons this reached the large total of 65,000 tons, which at a net price of \$50 meant \$3,250,000. As between the various forms of loss the approximates were placed thus:

	Per cent.	Value.
In bagasse	6.5	\$1,451,666.66
In press cake	1	223,333.33
In molasses	5	1,116,666.66
Undetermined	2.5	558,333.33
	15.0	\$3,350,000.00

High dilution was suggested as the probable solution of much of the loss in bagasse. A committee was suggested for the purpose of studying the utilization of waste molasses.

James Scott, for the committee on machinery, reported that two new mills, those of the Oia Sugar Company and the Puunene Mill of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, had been placed in the Ewa and Maui Companies' mills. The saving from the use of fuel oil at Kihel was put down at 30 per cent, but boilers must be cleaned each two weeks, as against each four weeks with coal. Mr. Scott devoted the conclusion of his paper to discussion of extraction and polarization, giving figures taken while working 24,000 tons of cane during a campaign.

James Gibb discussed "Cultivation" at length. He dwelt upon the methods of planting, showing that some men would not handle cane planted against the wind, and going into the various forms of putting down seed. In regard to cultivation, he said that it was his opinion that cultivation by man and mule should be followed in young cane, as a cultivator will stir up the soil and control the weeds, one man and a mule doing the work of ten men with hoes. He suggested as well the securing of a man to obtain data to be published in a form to assist growers.

After the noon recess Prof. Perkins appeared with specimens of the lantana destroying insects and read a most interesting paper to the joint session of the Planters and Stockmen. He showed the conditions under which the lantana was spread here, and those in Mexico where Prof. Koebele is now working. There he said there were twenty-three enemies of the lantana and two fungoid growths as well. The difficulties of sending the enemies were dwelt upon and it was shown that many of these die in the course of transit from parasites. It was set out that the enemies were not of the same character as the blight on Maui, but were swift flying and in consequence as they would not mate in confinement there was a grave doubt of their becoming active workers until their numbers increased by importation. Of the species handled he said none had been introduced which would be fatal to other vegetation.

Much interest was shown in the paper of Prof. Perkins and he was questioned by many members as to the dangers to other plants.

Resuming their discussions the Planters took up the matter of better statistics. It was pointed out that there were different systems followed by plantation chemists, and that this made it impossible for all to arrive at just comparisons. The plan for a chemists' association was discussed at some length, the sentiment being that there ought to be a uniform system of chemical control of the sugar mills, and some members suggesting that Director Eckhardt, perhaps with other chemists, formulate a plan and then the managers see that it is followed.

On motion of T. C. Davies the chemists of the various plantations were requested to make recommendations to the Planters' Association as to the proper method of chemical control of the sugar production throughout the islands.

The report of Prof. Perkins on diseases of cane was read by Andrew Adams, at length. It was devoted in great extent to the leaf hopper of Java, which has been observed on Oahu and Kauai. Its work is shown in the red blotches on the leaves. The presence of the enemy in the cane was shown and it was suggested that experiments should be made upon methods of fumigating the imported cane, to kill the enemies. As to the cane borer Prof. Perkins said he considered that examinations made recently of cocoanuts from Samoa, where in the coverings there were many borers, establishes the source of the pest. Some establishment of a fumigating plant at the experiment station was urged. The work of the Japanese beetle in the cane, as well as the presence of the mould cricket, were noted at length.

Manager Forbes of Kukuhaele, spoke of the forestation of the Hamakua burned district, saying that he found grass growing where the great fires had been, but in no case were there any tree shoots. He said that a man with a plow could open up the ground for the planting of seeds of trees now, but if the hills should be given much more start there would be no way to reforest except by hand, which would be at great expense. He said there could not be laid on the presence of the forests too much stress, and urged some action to have the forests conserved.

J. M. Horner sent in a paper dealing with similar subjects, saying in one place that the presence of the cattle beneath the trees kept down the undergrowth and prevented the spreading of fires. While the stock might damage the young trees, in grown forests they were valuable. He showed that where it took fifty years to grow a forest naturally, the new types of trees might be planted so that they would grow valuable within ten years.

A very interesting report on irrigation by M. M. O'Shaughnessy was read, in which he traced the character of the old works and gave valuable suggestions as to the handling of water supplies.

L. A. Thurston called attention to the action of H. P. Baldwin in fencing in a large tract on Maui to prevent the destruction of the forests and finally moved that a committee consult with the government with a view to reaching some conclusion as to methods which might lead to the protection of the forests of the Territory. The chair appointed Messrs. Thurston, Olding and Forbes on the committee.

P. M. Swanzy read a report of the work of the experiment station, going over all that has been done there, and inviting the managers to visit the station, the final discussion placing the hour for the visits at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The session finally adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning in the Judd building, for the discussion of the labor report and other matters.

STATEMENT OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP 1901-1902

From Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902.

ISLANDS.	Tons.	Total Tons.
HAWAII.		
Hawaiian Mill Co.	985	
Waialae Mill Co.	8,700	
Hilo Sugar Co.	9,255	
Onomea Sugar Co.	11,880	
Popeo Sugar Co.	6,627	
Honolulu Sugar Co.	6,235	
Kalahele Plantation Co.	11,700	
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	7,909	
Oakala Sugar Co.	1,157	
Kukui Plantation Co.	1,118	
Kukui Mill Co.	1,118	
Hamakua Mill Co.	2,105	
Paeohau Plantation Co.	1,322	
Honokaa Sugar Co.	3,089	
Pacific Sugar Mill	2,517	
Niihau Mill and Plantation	1,146	
Kalahele Plantation	575	
Kalahele Sugar Co.	1,956	
Union Mill Co.	463	
Hawi Mill (R. R. Hind)	1,373	
Kona Sugar Co.	1,391	
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	8,021	
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	11,928	
Puakoa Plantation	227	
Oia Sugar Co.	16,748	
Puna Sugar Co.	2,460	
		121,295
MAUI.		
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,427	
Hamao Plantation	1,748	
Hana Plantation Co.	2,700	
Hauka Sugar Co.	4,234	
Paia Plantation	4,146	
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	19,477	
Waialua Sugar Co.	5,934	
Olowalu Co.	1,855	
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	9,960	
Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd.	5,582	
Maui Sugar Co.	483	
		56,726
OAHU.		
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,985	
Heala Agricultural Co., Ltd.	631	
Lala Plantation Co.	430	
Kahuku Plantation Co.	5,828	
Waialua Agricultural Co.	17,001	
Waialanae Co.	5,000	
Ewa Plantation Co.	28,775	
Oahu Sugar Co.	24,724	
Honolulu Plantation Co.	8,800	
Apokaa Sugar Co.	801	
		107,870
KAUAI.		
Kilauea Sugar Co.	3,783	
Mahe Sugar Co.	11,339	
Lihue Plantation Co.	13,674	
Grove Farm Plantation	2,915	
Koloa Sugar Co.	5,001	
McBryde Sugar Co.	9,113	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	11,480	
Gay & Robinson	2,265	

(Continued on page 8.)

WAITING FOR HANGMAN

Tanbara Has But a Few Weeks to Live.

"No, we have not made arrangements yet for the hanging of Tanbara," said Warden Henry of the Oahu prison yesterday, "for the arrangements that are required for that affair can all be made a few hours previous to the hanging. We have a scaffold here which has never been used, and I suppose that Tanbara will give it its baptism. This can be put together the night before the hanging takes place, and the date fixed for the hanging is December 26."

Wardens pace night and day now before the cells of the four men in Oahu prison who are waiting for the hangman's rope. Two cells on each side of a corridor, apart from the main portion of the prison, contain three Japanese and one white man who, according to the law, must hang. These men are Tanbara, who murdered Captain Jacobsen while he was on the high seas; Kimura, who murdered a Japanese woman at Waialua; Yoshikawa Denigiro, the Kauai murderer, and George Ferris, alias "Kentucky Bill," who murdered George Watson in Kakaako.

Although the date for the hanging of Tanbara only has been set, the others know their fate and spend weary hours thinking of their doom, as they are not allowed to converse with each other, although they lie in such positions that each can see their silent companions. The only loud noise that can be heard in "Murderers' Lane" is the constant tread of the warder, but occasionally one hears them moving about, and sometimes hears the Japs turning the leaves of a Bible—for Bibles in their own language are furnished to the murderers. Tanbara does not seem at all affected by the near proximity or his fate. He is no longer sulky, but simply wears the stolid Jap face that Japs always have when they are in trouble. He says nothing of his crime now, and although he has made various requests from the Warden, he never refers to the crime, and it is thought that he will not confess before being hung.

The other Jap murderers are uninteresting, but Ferris is. The once redoubtable "Kentucky Bill" is now a very weak man, and under a doctor's orders gets many eggnoes to stimulate him. He spends all of his time lying on the mattress of his cell, and seems to be the only one of the murderers who appreciates the tremendous fate that awaits him. The warden speaks kindly to him, and a soft voice answers that he is "not feeling well just now," the men are being given the best of food, and their cells are comfortable.

Warden Henry looks forward to the hanging of Tanbara as his first experience in that class of work. Five years ago when Kepea, the native murderer of Dr. Smith was hung, Warden Low and the high sheriff had to do the job.

Then the Islands were cheated out of their next hanging. Fujihara, a Jap, had been sentenced to death at Hilo, and the gallows of Oahu prison was sent up there in order that the work might be carried out. But the Jap escaped from jail, and so mysterious was his taking off that he has never been heard of since. When this gallows went to Hilo it was thought best to have another gallows for Oahu prison, and one was constructed and has been stored away there for over a year. Now it is to come in handy.

Although a number of Japanese have made efforts to see the condemned Tanbara, none have so far been able to pass through the big gates of the prison.

When the hanging takes place it will probably be before a small party of government officials, doctors, and newspaper men and any persons invited by United States Marshal Hendry. Were Tanbara hung on the mainland his body would likely go to some medical society, but here he can rest assured that his remains will not be carried up for the benefit of science, for there is no society or medical school here that requires bodies, and for that reason his remains will be buried, either by the Territory or by any of his friends who may call for them.

With four men waiting to be hanged, and two men and one woman under indictment for murder in the first degree, Warden Henry feels that he has his hands full in that line for some time to come.

G. W. R. King, of the Auditor's office, has returned from Maui. Aside from a few errors due to carelessness Mr. King found the books of the public accounts to be in good shape.

Wong Hing was adjudged a bankrupt by Judge Ketoo yesterday.

DENIES INCOME LIABILITY

Sugar Corporation Claims a Loss.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company yesterday filed an appeal with Collector J. W. Pratt from an assessment on an income of \$300,728.76. The sugar company, in its appeal, claims to be not liable to income tax at all, and while admitting that the profits for the year were approximately the figures given by Pratt, they write off the income by showing a depreciation in value of more than the amount upon which they are assessed.

The hearing upon the appeal is set down before the tax appeal court for next Wednesday. Though the tax court closed its sessions over a week ago, the Hawaiian Commercial Company's case was left open for stipulation between the counsel on both sides, in order that advice might be received from San Francisco regarding the carrying through of the appeal. There was some prospect of settlement, but this fell through, and the case, which involves several important points, will probably not end this side of the supreme court.

Though the appeal involves the amount of over \$6,000 in taxes, the case is of considerable more importance than even the mere amount of income tax. If the Hawaiian Commercial Company wins the appeal, it will mean the loss to the Territory in the future of the bulk of the revenue derived from the income tax, for the appeal strikes at the very root of the law.

The proposition upon which the appeal is taken is simple enough, though it does involve interests of great magnitude. Admitting the correctness of the estimates of Collector Pratt that the gain of the corporation during the year was \$300,728.76, the company contends that there was in reality a loss, in that there should be written off the income the sum of about \$309,000, being the depreciation in the property owned by the corporation. This loss is accounted for by the abandonment of the part of the company of the old mill, which has been replaced during the year by new and modern machinery. A depreciation is shown also in the railroad and other buildings and to like causes.

The amount of loss is not claimed to be the value of the new improvements, but of the depreciation in the old mill buildings and railroad which became valueless by reason of these improvements.

The amounts of such depreciation are set out specifically as follows:

Mill and building	\$150,749.52
Other buildings	40,280.04
Railroad	109,695.20

The claim of the Hawaiian Commercial is that the depreciation shown above should be deducted from the income, inasmuch as there is that much loss by reason of the abandonment. Collector Pratt, on the other hand, claims that profit is income, and that the law specifically provides that there should be no deduction for improvements, or on loss on buildings. He holds that there can be no deduction from the income by reason of any depreciation, and the legal fight before the tax court next week promises to be a very interesting one.

This will be the only appeal to be considered at this late date, the matter having been left open only by agreement, there having been no final adjournment of the tax court.

DISTURBED BY CABLE FAKE

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Attorney General Knox has so far had no intimation from the Pacific Commercial Cable Company as to its disposition to accept the terms offered by the President on August 9 as a prerequisite to permitting that corporation to lay a trans-Pacific cable and land it at Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines.

The President's stipulations required such guarantees on the part of the company as would insure preference to the United States in time of war, and would prevent the control of the line from passing to any foreign concern or association. The administration has become aware that the officers of the company have wholly ignored the President's conditions and are going ahead apparently in combination with the British cable trust.

The Navy Department, whose elaborate surveys for the Pacific cable were donated to the Commercial Cable Company, has just learned that the British cable steamer Colonia, after finishing its work on the Vancouver-Australia line, left Hawaii ten days ago to survey a line via midway and Guam to the coast of Luzon. This and other evidence of "community of interest" with the British line may be the subject of inquiry on the part of the Department of Justice.

J. G. Pratt will leave for Washington on the China to again take up the effort to secure an appropriation for the payment of the five claims. The Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce will bear the expenses jointly and Mr. Pratt goes armed with credentials from both organizations.

REPORT ON FISHERIES

Experts Write of the Hawaiian Product.

The preliminary report of David Starr Jordan and Barton W. Evermann upon their investigation of the fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands, which began in June, 1901, and continued for three months, has been printed at Washington, copies being sent to Honolulu. Accompanying is a report of even more importance by John N. Cobb on the "Commercial Fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands," and which contains information of much value.

The report is given in a neatly bound volume of 250 pages, which has many fine illustrations of the subject matter and also a few maps.

The report of Jordan and Evermann starts out with a list of the food fishes of Hawaii, there being then a resume of the fishery laws, and something concerning the introduction of additional species of fishes from foreign countries. There are also several pages relating to the fish ponds and concerning the methods of bringing fish to market.

The report of special agent Cobb of the United States Fish Commission tells of the physical and geographical features of the islands, with a very brief history of the people, and considerable concerning the history, religious beliefs and superstitions of the fishermen. His story of the boats and nets of the fishermen is particularly interesting, being accompanied by the methods and means of fishing, giving also illustrations of the various kinds of nets and hooks in use.

Mr. Cobb also goes at length into the methods of handling fish, giving an account of the markets in each of the cities, and dealing also with the wholesale and import trade.

Mr. Cobb also goes into the question of private fishery rights, and then gives an outline of the fishing industry of each island.

One of the interesting subdivisions in the report is that devoted to the early whaling voyages, and to the seal and sea-oyster fisheries.

Professor Cobb has the following to say of the old oyster beds at Pearl Harbor:

Formerly there were quite extensive beds of native oysters in Pearl Harbor, but of late year little attention has been given to the gathering of these, and it is not known whether they are to be found in abundance now or not. The mounds of oyster and other shells found at various places around the harbor indicate that oysters were a favorite and common article of food many years ago. For a considerable period they were practically forgotten, until in 1871 Captain E. Wood, of Honolulu, discovered some beds while surveying around the harbor; since then natives have gathered them in limited quantities for sale at the Honolulu market. They are said to have a very good flavor.

Prof. Cobb also gives some valuable data concerning the pearl fisheries of early years at the same place, the name "Pearl Harbor" evidently being derived from the pearl.

The report has the following bearing upon the subject:

During the early years of last century pearl oysters were first discovered in the locality now bearing the name of Pearl Harbor, about nine miles from Honolulu—a magnificent sheet of water, running about ten miles back into the interior, and about four miles across in the widest part. It is divided into two parts by an island and a narrow strip of the mainland running down about the center of the harbor. As the value of the discovery soon became manifest, the king declared it a royal monopoly, and he employed divers to bring up the oysters, which were found in great plenty.

Speaking of the marine fauna, James Jackson Jarves, the historian of the islands, says:

Edible shell-fish are also abundant, of which the pearl oyster is very palatable. Pearls are abundant, but of no great size or beauty. They formerly constituted a profitable branch of trade and were monopolized by the king.

The shell, or mother-of-pearl, formed the more valuable part of the product and was usually shipped to China, where it found a ready sale, but the business was so vigorously prosecuted that before 1850 it had ceased to exist, owing to the exhaustion of the bed.

Pearls have been found on the Puna coast, on Hawaii, inclosed in a large mollusk, shaped like a pearl oyster, and called "pa" by the natives. The pearls are of but little value, owing to the dark streaks in the center of them. The natives use the portion of the shell around the valve in making fish-hooks, as this part has the rough outline of a hook already and is easily worked. This mollusk is quite rare now and is highly prized by the natives when found.

Sugar Beet Disease.

SALINAS, Oct. 31.—Physicians here claim that a new disease has developed among the workers at the beet-sugar factory located here. Thomas Heany, one of the employees of the factory, was taken to the County Hospital last evening suffering from what is stated to be sugar-beet poison. This new malady is said to be due to the juice evolved during the manufacture of sugar from the beets getting into the system through scratches or wounds on the hands. The parts first affected swell and finally the entire body becomes swollen and brownish. Aged and young are liable to attack. The disease being new, treatment is so far experimental. Antiseptic treatment and tonics are used tentatively.

PRINCE KUHIO NARROWLY ESCAPES A WATERY GRAVE

His Yacht Capsizes Off the Bell Buoy and Help Is Slow In Coming.

(From Monday's daily.)

For more than an hour yesterday morning Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole and the three companions with whom he started to make the sail from the harbor to Pearl River, in his yacht the Princess, battled for their lives in the waves which swept over their heads and threatened each moment to wash them from the hull of the overturned boat, to which they clung. They were without the bell buoy and within three quarters of a mile of the battleship Oregon, but it was not until they had been observed from the Myrtle boat house, and a launch sent to them, that they were rescued from their perilous position.

The Princess is a staunch third-rater, and nothing less than a heavy blow makes the crew which sails the little craft think for a moment of reefing down or running for the harbor. When the trip was arranged for yesterday morning there was nothing to suggest that there was any danger for such a boat and the four sailed out as gaily as ever before they inaugurated a cruise.

Prince Kuhio arrived at 4 o'clock Sunday morning from Kaula, and after breakfast and dressing at his home, started for the harbor. This was about 7:30 o'clock which would make it in the neighborhood of 9 o'clock when the craft had got out to the bell buoy. The two young men who make the crew were on hand when Prince Kuhio and his friend Judge Mahaulu drove to the boat house. There was little time lost in getting the boat away and with the Prince at the helm it stood out to sea. The canvas was full and the crew was keeping a close watch for squalls as the wind was gusty and the prospect that there might be such a blow outside that some reefing would have to be done.

The little boat went off to the southeast when approaching the outside reef, and was half way between the spar buoy and the bell buoy when Prince Kuhio saw a squall coming down upon them. He ordered the main sheet slack-

ened and was himself getting ready to bring the boat into the wind, when with lightning rapidity, before anything could be done to prevent it, the winds hit the little boat and over it went carrying every one of the men in the craft with it. Luckily the crew was to windward and all escaped being fouled in the lines as the boat went broadside into the sea.

As they were within three quarters of a mile of the Oregon, and they believed there was a constant lookout on such vessels of the navy, the mariners were not much alarmed for their own safety. They made themselves as secure as possible on the topside of the sailer's hull and clung there while each wave broke over them and threatened to wash them away. The minutes lengthened, and though their hallooos might easily have been heard on the battleship, the wind setting in that direction, there was no sign given that any one on board had seen the accident or noted the men struggling in the water.

A schooner was bound in and the doctor's launch was alongside, but though there was some evidence that the boarding officer's men had become cognizant of the disaster to the little boat, that launch made no attempt to run to the aid of the men in the water. It was left for some young men on the galleries of the Myrtle boat house to see, without a glass, the accident and the position of the sailors, and to rush an order to Young Brothers to send their fastest launch to the rescue. This order was given in such time that the schooner and attending launch were just passing Young's Island when the little boat went out to assist the castaways.

When the men were reached they were all in fair shape though they felt the effects of the battering of the waves and were considerably exhausted by the strain upon them. They were taken into the launch and a line passed to the yacht and she was towed to her anchorage off the club house. Last evening all the members of the party were in the best of shape.

REPUBLICANS WILL DECIDE IN CAUCUS

Senators to Meet With Central Committee of the Party to Decide Upon What Action Shall Be Taken in Connection With Vacancies and Who Shall Fill Offices.

What is to be done by the Senate acting in unison, will be settled at a joint caucus of the members of the central committee of the Republican party and the Republican Senators. The executive committee yesterday decided to call the meeting for Tuesday evening, as it is expected that all the Republican Senators will be on hand at that time.

The Senators from this island and Kaula are here now and the Maui and Hawaii Senators will arrive Tuesday in the Mauna Loa. This will give eight men, who will be able to organize the upper house. The caucus will decide upon the men who are to fill the various elective positions and as well will consider the claims of the men who are to be backed for the appointive places which are at the gift of the Governor.

While there has been no end of gossip concerning the selections it was said last evening that almost every place is still open and that no choices will be made in advance of the open caucus, as there are views which must be reckoned with in every instance. There are alleged on some sides to be further changes in the executive offices, but nothing but gossip can be found behind all of these assertions of the knowing ones.

The only one of the Senators about town yesterday receiving the congratulations of his friends was Palmer P. Woods of Kohala, who came down in the Claudine.

KAUAIANS MAKE MERRY.

Republicans of Kaula, assisted by their Home Rule friends, for the gathering at Lihue on Saturday for the purpose of ratifying the election of the men chosen at the last election, had a merry time of it. There had been prepared a fine luau, but owing to the rain it became necessary, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the day, to take the tables from the lawn and place them in the Rice establishment, where there were provided places for 1,000.

Prince Kuhio made the principal speech. He told the people that he had been teaching them that they should be Republicans for the good of the Territory. He had not promised what the party would do, but if the people would watch they would find that it would do the right thing. He said it had been charged that he was to be led by a string if elected. He said if there was any string leading him it was one which would take the people ahead toward prosperity and progress. He was going to work for such results all the time. John Gandall and S. W. Wilcox spoke in the same strain.

Yale Men Must Swim.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Every student entering Yale will become an expert swimmer, if he cannot advance good reasons for not taking swimming lessons, says a Herald dispatch from New Haven. The faculty has found that 19 per cent of the year's entering class cannot swim. A rule has been passed to permit swimming lessons to count for the required gymnasium work, and directing that students who are not proficient in this line must be instructed.

Treason to Spain.

MADRID, November 7.—The trial of Sabino Arana, leader of the Autonomist party in the Basque Provinces, charged with having sent a congratulatory cablegram to President Roosevelt last spring on the granting of Cuban independence, began at Bilbao today. The public prosecutor took the ground that Senor Arana's cablegram to the President infringed the integrity and dignity of Spain, and he demanded that a sentence of eight years' imprisonment be imposed on the prisoner.

MISERY IN CLOTHES

THE EXPERIENCE OF A DRUGGIST IN SAM'S VALLEY.

He Tells a Reporter the Simple Way in Which He Overcame the Difficulty.

"I have had a great many experiences," said Mr. Albert L. Gall, a druggist of Sam's Valley, Oregon, "but the recollection of one of them outshines them all."

"What was that," ventured a reporter.

"Well, when I was a little fellow, about 12 or 13 years old, I began to be afflicted with an eruption of the skin, something like diminutive boils. I think the cause was an hereditary impurity of the blood. I was treated by several of the best physicians, but they did not help me any. I kept growing worse and the eruptions became so numerous that it was a misery to wear clothes. After a while my kidneys became affected."

"Your skin looks clear now," said the reporter.

"Yes, the trouble was all cured years ago. How? By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard of what these pills had accomplished in diseases of the blood and decided to try them. Relief came as soon as could be expected and I continued taking them until all trace of the disease had vanished. That was seven years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cures cases like this because they go to the root of the disease. Other remedies act on the symptoms—these marvelous vegetable pills remove the cause of the trouble. Not only have they cured hundreds of cases similar to Mr. Gall's but they have proven themselves to be an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood and weakened nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all the ills to which human kind is heir. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

GIFTS FROM FRANCE.
Valuable French Publications for Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The gift of a large collection of edition de luxe volumes, mostly historical and scientific, is the partial reward received by the University of Chicago for its active participation in the "Franco-American movement" to establish closer educational relations between France and the United States.

The French Government at its own press publishes valuable scientific treatises and historical memoirs which no private publisher could afford to undertake. No expense is spared in the compilation or printing of these works and they are extremely valuable. The French Minister of Public Instruction, in appreciation of the University's cooperation with French schools, has presented to the Chicago school a collection of all works so far issued. Several thousand volumes already have been shipped. It is expected that as new works are published the university will receive copies.

Steamer Claudine sails Tuesday at 5 o'clock instead of at noon.

Furniture

Some of our new fall stock is now here.

Dining-room Sets Dining Tables

Round and square.

Side Boards

Buffets and chairs to match. In beautiful quarter sawed oak, highly polished. We have the chairs in both cane and leather seats.

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A Judicial Dissenter.

The expression "I dissent," made by Justice Galbraith, is becoming as familiar as prunes on the Wilder's flagship. His latest is in the case in which the validity of the stamp-act is questioned. Judge Little decided that the act is unconstitutional. The American Law Review, published in St. Louis, gives a contrary opinion in some rather pointed remarks, and now the Territorial Supreme Court, Galbraith dissenting, coincides with the Law Review in so far as the constitutionality of the act is concerned.—Hawaii Herald.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

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THE WEEK ON MAUI

Bazaar of Makawao Ladies' Aid Society.

MAUI, Nov. 15. — Despite muddy roads and threatening skies, the second annual bazaar of the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society held last evening upon the broad and hall-like lanai of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Spreckelsville, was a great success.

The Kahului railroad train conveyed two coaches filled with people from Paia and also brought a large number of Puunene, Kahului and Wailuku people to the scene of barter and festivity.

The bazaar interior was a bright and attractive picture. Brilliantly lighted by electricity, the different booths on the sides and in the center artistically and uniquely draped in gay colors presented a pleasing spectacle. The fancy work booth decorated in red, white and blue was presided over by Mesdames F. W. Hardy and B. D. Baldwin. The doll booth adorned in green with a great black shoe filled with dolls was in charge of Mrs. S. E. Taylor. The candy booth which was heart-shaped, appeared most attractive in pink and white drapery and was cared for by Mesdames F. F. Baldwin and H. A. Baldwin. The ice cream and cake booth was in the dining room where Mesdames H. P. Baldwin and Dora von Tempelsky served the delicious comestibles on small tables.

The lemonade booth, gay in pink and green, was presided over by Mrs. W. O. Aiken, Misses Coolege and Agnes Fleming. The fish pond booth in charge of Mrs. Grace Waterhouse and Miss Belle Dickey was the most popular feature of the entertainment. Fishing from a picturesque rustic bridge despite the toll of twenty-five cents, proved irresistible to young and old.

The Japanese garden in the center, recalling the Orient in its unique adornment was cared for by Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Misses Eva and Ethel Smith. The postoffice under the direction of the postmistress, Mrs. J. J. Hair and the fortune telling by the queen of the gypsies, Mrs. James Scott, both caused much merriment during the evening. The handkerchiefs were vended by Mrs. W. S. Nicoll and Miss Sabey, neckties sold by Mrs. E. B. Carley, and cookies distributed at a small price by Miss Tilton.

During the latter part of the evening Senator H. P. Baldwin turned auctioneer and quickly disposed of the few fancy articles still remaining. About \$475 were realized by this sale for "sweet charity's sake."

POLO NOTES.

The eighteen polo ponies to be used at the coming tournament by the Maui team will be shipped today per steamer Maui, so as to give them ten days or more to become accustomed to the warmth of Honolulu. The names of some of these locally famous little animals are as follows: "Foxy Grandpa," "Jesse," "Tom Thumb," "Son of a Gun," "Jubilee," "Cowboy," "Flora Dora," "McKinley," "Police," "Major" (H. A. Baldwin's), "Major" (G. Wilbur's), "Queen," "Shooty," "Circles," "Makawao Boy," "Folly," and two others. It is a great pity that "Aguinaldo," the best polo pony on Maui, is not in condition to play.

Messrs. F. F. Baldwin and George Wilbur will accompany the horses to Honolulu. By next week's steamer Messrs. von Tempelsky, H. A. Baldwin, and W. O. Aiken will depart.

The five members of the Maui team have been doing a good deal of practicing during the past month—nothing to compare with the hard and thorough work of the Oahu players, but much in comparison with what has been done by them in the past, that is in the way of team work. That there is any feeling of especial rivalry among the Maui boys with Kauai is a mistake. Nothing or very little is known on Maui about the make-up or ability to play polo by Kauai men. Oahu is what Maui players are all thinking of and they sincerely hope to give the Honolulu experts a harder tussle than heretofore. Last Saturday afternoon the Sub. Messrs. L. von Tempelsky, F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, G. Wilbur and W. O. Aiken, the Honolulu team, had their photos taken as a group.

Makawao has changed its colors from orange and black to light yellow and black. The teams when they practice together are known as the "canaries" and the "scrubs."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild ducks in greater numbers than for many years past are to be seen on the ponds and marshes of Maui.

The drivers for the Iao Stables of Wailuku, have become so intimidated by "hold-ups" by Porto Ricans on the Lahaina road, that when a night trip to Lahaina is proposed the proprietor himself has to hold the reins.

The Hana Republicans should be congratulated upon the large local vote given the Hana candidate, W. P. Hala. They kept their promise.

Harry Copp of Makawao, who had registered to vote in Honolulu, finding that his name could not be transferred to the Hamakuaapoko register, made a special trip to and from the capital just for the sake of exercising his right of suffrage.

There are five candidates for the position of Deputy Sheriff of Makawao, made vacant by the resignation of Representative-elect S. E. Kalama: Messrs. Edger Morton, Harry Copp, Henry Long J. K. Kahookole of Wailuku, and Capt. of Police Wm. Keenu of Lahaina. The Makawao Republicans are in favor of the appointment of some citizen resident in the district.

Manager D. C. Lindsay of Paia departs today for Honolulu to attend the planters' annual meeting.

Normal instructor Chas. King has been in Lahaina during the week.

Tuesday afternoon the 11th, Mrs. W. F. McConkey of Paia, gave a reception to her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, who are at present visiting the Islands.

Mr. Lowell, formerly of Spreckelsville, is the new engineer at Paia plantation. He will be joined by Mrs. Lowell in about two weeks.

Mrs. Waldeyer of Wailuku has been quite ill.

Miss Josephine Awana of Makawao, who is a student at Oahu College, met with a serious accident while playing basket ball at Punahou recently. In the struggle and excitement of the game she ruptured a blood vessel in the lungs. It will be some time before she fully recovers from the effects. She is soon to depart for Kona.

Weather, rainy and windy.

ITEMS FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

WAILUKU, Maui, November 15.—Mr. C. B. Wells, manager of the Wailuku Sugar Co. has set an example which every Wailukan should follow, in the matter of beautifying and enriching our town with a wealth of ornamental and fruit bearing trees.

Mr. Wells has just received an initial shipment of 185 plants of twelve varieties from the government nursery at Honolulu, 12 Acacia Melonoxylou (Australian Blackwood), 25 Alligator Pears, 12 Cassia Eodosa (a blossoming tree), 6 Barriya Ammonillia, 12 Lalan-la Borbonica (fan palm), 12 Limes, 25 Mangoes, No. 9, 12 Mangoes, No. 7, 20 Foincana Regia, 12 Poinsettia, 25 Papayas (large, round), 12 Parkia Africana.

These trees have all been set out in suitable localities and are to be followed by others. The field for this kind of work is a large one in the vicinity of Wailuku, and others should follow the example of Mr. Wells on a scale commensurate with its importance. What is still better, a Wailuku horticultural society should be organized and the work should be taken up and developed in a systematic manner.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

A large audience witnessed a very interesting game of football at Wells park last Sunday afternoon, between the Wailukus and Morning Stars.

The Wailukus were a much larger and heavier team than their trim antagonists, and the result of the game, which was 10 to 0 in favor of the Wailukus, was perfectly natural. It had been hoped that a winter league of football might be arranged, but so far only two teams have appeared, and it seems doubtful if others will be formed this winter.

News comes from Lahaina that the L. A. C. team was recently defeated by another local team, the Pioneers, by a score of 15 to 5.

NEWS NOTES.

An elopement of a Porto Rican lad and a Portuguese girl caused a slight ripple this week. The couple were arrested and to escape the righteous magisterial wrath of Judge McKay, sought refuge in matrimony.

The Morning Stars have finally sent a written acceptance of the challenge of the Wailukus to play ball at Wells park, but it is probably too late now. Many Japanese stubbornly refuse to pay their taxes, although able to do so. Pity they cannot be compelled to work it out on the roads, in striped suits if necessary.

The Ladies' Guild of Wailuku are to be complimented on the success of the bazaar held by them at Alexander House, last Saturday evening. For months the ladies of the Guild have been industriously engaged in preparing fancy articles for the occasion, and the result was a rare exemplification of their taste and skill.

Wailuku should adopt a no fence law. The town would look better without fences, which are simply relics of the barbarous ages.

An organized effort should be made by the citizens of Wailuku to encourage the planting of ornamental shade and fruit trees throughout the district. George King of the Auditor's office in Honolulu has finished his experting on central Maui, and so far has found everything straight.

The total amount of taxes which will be collected on Maui this year is estimated at \$172,000, exclusive of fines and licenses which will run the total income close up to \$400,000.

Wailawa Notes.

Mrs. Dickey and children of Honolulu are spending several months in Wailawa for rest and recuperation.

Mrs. Hobron and daughter, Miss Gladys Hobron, are at Wailawa for a week's stay for the benefit of the tonic climate.

Mr. Alfred A. Butter, one of the great pipe organists of America, a recent arrival on the Alameda, is at Pineapple Hill, Wailawa, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Eames. Mr. Butter is on a tour around the world for rest and the interest of travel and will spend a few weeks in Honolulu to the delight of whose poetic charm he is already a votary. Mr. Butter is a young organist from St. Louis, Cincinnati, indeed bearing the sweeping verdict of many cities of the mainland, that as a pipe organist he easily leads his confreres.

So many of the glorious names of the great masters of music such as Bach, Handel, Mozart, were great organists; and so much of the noblest music of the world is in compositions for sacred music for the organ, that the scope, the power, the depth of a master are often wonderfully revealed in such compositions as the mass, the fugue, the cantata, the oratorio. The pipe organ becomes then the medium of interpretation. The religious world has recognized this and through the noble music of the pipe organ recipal has come much spiritual and mental uplifting. It is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Butter, who is said to be second only to Clarence Eddy in America as a pipe organist, may be heard in organ concert or recital during his stay in Honolulu. Such a rare opportunity to hear the best comes so near us all too seldom.

No Late Volcano News.

The steamer Helene which arrived from Hawaii ports yesterday brought no fresh news concerning the outbreak of Kilauea. It is expected that the Claudine which is due to arrive this morning from Hilo, will have full particulars of Madam Pele's latest activity.

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

A College Professor Gets Off Wrong About the Early Condition of Natives and Former Senator Gilman Sets Him Right.

The Boston Journal of October 27 says:

Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clarke University is an able scholar and a sound one, but he seems to have been misinformed about Hawaii. He stated in an address, reported in the Journal last week, that the native Hawaiian race is "believed to have reached the acme of indigenous culture in 1800," before the coming of the American missionaries. On the contrary, as the Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, long consul general of Hawaii at Boston, shows in a letter to the Journal, the Hawaiians a hundred years ago were distracted by savage wars, cursed by degrading superstition, and ravaged by pestilence. The islands were already becoming depopulated, from causes which the missionaries did not introduce, but did their level best to combat after they landed in the islands in 1822. Dr. Hall had stated that the silk worms failed in Hawaii because the missionaries forbade the natives to feed the silk worms on Sunday. Mr. Gilman denies this also, and declares that the failure of the silk experiment was due to natural conditions. Our missionaries in Hawaii have been the target of much long-range misrepresentation, but Dr. Hall surely meant to do them no injustice. He was simply misled by somebody who "did not know."

MR. GILMAN'S REPLY.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal: President G. Stanley Hall is reported to have said in an address which he delivered last week at Plymouth that "the Hawaiians are believed to have reached the acme of indigenous culture in 1800."

Prof. W. D. Alexander, the historian of Hawaii, states on page 146 of his history under the date of 1796: "Capt. Broughton of H. M. S. Providence was much impressed by the misery and destitution of the common people and the rapid depopulation that had been going on since his former visit; touching at the island of Kauai, 'he found it rent with civil war.' Page 147, 'Kamehameha, after dedicating a temple with human sacrifices, caused the whole stock of hogs on the island to be destroyed, several of the people being turned alive for stealing food to relieve their hunger.' Page 148: 'At the island of Nihaui Capt. Broughton sent a cutter on shore under guard of two marines, who were killed by the natives; their village was burned and four natives killed.' Even under the reign of Kamehameha the Great, human sacrifices were repeatedly offered (pages 152-3). 'In 1805 a pestilence carried off one-half the population.' This was 17 years before the arrival of the American missionaries, and they can hardly be held responsible 'for checking the population.' In 1809 Alexander Campbell, in his book describes as an eye witness the terrible scenes which took place on the death of a younger brother of the King. 'The knocking off of front teeth, the deafening wailing, the general casting off of clothing and all restraints of decency. When the King was remonstrated with about it, he replied that it was their law and he could not prevent it.'"

Prof. Hall's opening reference is to the interference of the missionaries at Hawaii with the introduction of the silk worm cultivation on those islands. He says that "the attempt failed because of the discouragement given by the missionaries, in teaching that the feeding of the worms on Sunday was a breaking of the command to keep the day holy." It is to be hoped that his references in other cases have better foundation than the one just alluded to. The gentleman who attempted the introduction and cultivation of the silk worm was Mr. James Jackson Jarvis of Boston, author of the History of the Hawaiian Islands, and other books relating thereto. Mr. Jarvis's attempt was made on the island of Kauai, at a place called Koloa, which I visited a few years ago, and where I learned some facts concerning the raising of the silk worms. Large fields of the "morus multicaulis" were cultivated for the purpose of feeding the worms. So far the enterprise was successful, the climate favored the growth of the plants, but the serious difficulty was found to be that, owing to the mild temperature, the cocoons did not mature. They were carried to the highest altitudes on the island, but in vain. They needed a colder climate. This was the true reason that the attempt was abandoned. The missionaries had no more to do with it than the man in the moon.

Mr. Jarvis, in his books on Hawaii, does not find it necessary to bring any accusation against the missionaries of the native government. One would think that if his commercial plans had been interfered with, and his business prospects injured, he would certainly have had good cause to notice such a fact in his publication. He was for years publisher of the principal newspaper of Honolulu, and on most intimate and friendly terms with the resident missionaries and has said many noble words in their defense, although not sympathizing with their religious faith.

In reference to the decrease of the native population, it is a most lamentable fact, and gravest apprehensions are excited that in a comparatively few years, another generation perhaps, a pure blooded Hawaiian will be hard to find. Who is responsible for this sad extinction of a race? Certainly not the missionaries. Primarily the nameless disease left by the sailors of Capt.

Cook's vessel at the time of the discovery of the islands, which has proved the greatest curse and the cause of the undermining of the constitution of the Hawaiian by which he has been made an easy prey to leprosy and other diseases unknown to the original inhabitants.

Botany Bay convicts, coming up from New Zealand, taught the simple natives to distill the vilest kind of liquor, which also worked their ruin. We may add to this the forcing at cannon's mouth by a French frigate the demand of the French government that Hawaii should resolve French brandies, against which protest had been made. These are evident sources of disease introduced among the Hawaiians which no one will contradict, as they are matters of history, and which no "missionary" could have prevented.

It was more than twenty years after Cook's visit before the first missionaries landed on the islands. Their character, education and religion called them at once to do everything in their power to stay the tide of destruction by teaching, preaching and ministering to bodies diseased as well as minds.

I speak from the experience and observation of the last sixty years, and an intimate acquaintance with the pioneers as well as their children. If the introduction of a written language for a people that had it not, if the organization of schools and churches and other means of education, if pure and consistent living with notable illustrations in family life, if an ever ready and helping hand in cases of sickness and distress, if lives devoted to inculcating the supreme good of high and holy living, if the introduction of the knowledge of the benefits of civil and religious liberty, if all this, done without any expectation or solicitation of reward, be cause for condemnation, then the missionaries of Hawaii, parents and children, then and only then, they cannot stand the test of examination in the court of Christianity.

If any one influence has operated to retard the depopulation of Hawaii, it has been that of the early missionaries and their children.

GORHAM D. GILMAN.

Boston, Oct. 25, 1902.

Waimea Notes.

The evening of Sept. 20th was the time set for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, who have recently returned from Iowa, for which place Mr. Baldwin started to find his bride. The Makaweli hall was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and greens of all varieties, together with flags of all descriptions. The string band from Waimea played upon the stage behind a cluster of tropical vegetation. Misses Danford, Harwood and Elston deserve much credit for their work and artistic decorations of the evening.

Mrs. C. B. Hofgaard gave a most enjoyable tea on Tuesday afternoon, September 24, in honor of Mrs. and Miss Faye, Lady Herron, just returned from Europe, and Mrs. Miller, who was to leave Hilo. There were thirty-six ladies present out of forty invitations issued. A delightful afternoon was spent by all present.

It is with much regret that we learn of Mr. Arend's, of Hofgaard & Co., leaving for the coast. He has held the position of manager of said firm for a brief period but has in that time proven himself to be a man of much business ability. The citizens of Waimea were loath to see him leave, but business called him and he had to answer the call.—The Garden Isle.

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves, With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip, I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Waianae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,
ALEX. SHEPPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him. That's how it makes so many old men feel young. Mr. A. Crawford, Pokegama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 25." Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails. Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price \$160. Now \$125.

" " 175. " 135.

" " 200. " 160.

" " 250. " 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Order Your

Lemon Soda,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
Pineapple Cider,
Komei,
Strawberry,
Sarsaparilla
and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Main 71,
Works 601 Fort street.

Margaret Salisbury is decidedly a fortunate girl. In addition to the pleasure that attends the preparations for her wedding, the aftermath is to be a trip to Honolulu and a month's tour through the Hawaiian Islands, quite an ideal place for happy lovers to sing out their "sweet nothings" to their heart's content.—Town Talk.

Hoarseness in a Child that is subject to croup, is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Twine and Fish Line

SPECIAL IMPORTATION
DIRECT FROM FACTORY
IN THE NUTMEG STATE

A Full Line of Bag Twine

Fish Hooks

All Sizes, Tinned and Japanned. See Our Window.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Corner Merchant Street

FISHERIES ARE FREE Can Be No Private Sea Fishing Rights.

The fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands became public property by a decision of the Supreme Court on Saturday which wiped out all fishing rights excepting those upon private property. Some twenty-five suits to establish fishing rights which were brought against the Territory under the provisions of the Organic Act will now be thrown out of court by reason of the decision, and the fisheries so claimed will escheat to the United States for the use of her citizens. Further condemnation proceedings will be necessary to obtain these fisheries in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of S. M. Damon vs. Territory of Hawaii and J. O. Carter et al., Trustees of the Bishop Estate vs. Territory of Hawaii.

The Supreme Court held that the Hawaiian statutes giving konohikis in the sea fisheries were not grants of property but were public statutes in which no one could acquire a vested right, and that when repealed by the Organic Act no one had any "private property in such fisheries." It is also held that exclusive rights in a sea fishery surrounding these islands could not be acquired by ancient custom, nor that a Royal Patent could convey a right to the fishery.

The decision is written by Justice Galt, with Judges De Bolt and Robinson concurring. The case, Frear and Perry being disqualified.

Judge Galt goes at length into the history of the fishery laws of the islands showing where at first the king had an interest in the fisheries and that this was abandoned when it was found that the business was not profitable to the government. Thereafter the fishing rights were granted to the people and the court holds that there could be no private right through ancient custom.

A number of Hawaiian Supreme Court decisions are quoted as showing that the fisheries should not be included as an appurtenance to the land or by a royal grant. The opinion concludes "Under the common law the right of fishing in the open sea like that of navigation was a public right. The grant of an exclusive right to a sea fishery cannot be presumed. Every ambiguity or doubt in the instrument by which the right is claimed to be granted will be construed most strongly against the grantee."

SIDE OF THE LABOR UNIONS

How Concessions to Them Might
Help Planters in
Congress.

Editor Advertiser:—I have noticed in your paper considerable regarding the labor question in these islands and of this proposed bill to be placed before Congress for an enactment, to allow Chinese to enter this port for the purpose of doing field labor on plantations. It seems that from all that has been said it becomes necessary for this to be done in order that the plantations may have a full working force in the fields. From existing facts, that would be unnecessary for me to mention here, all has been said so far for the sole benefit and furtherance of the plantation interests. But where does the experienced mechanic get off? Of course he will be benefited by increase in labor from large crops—this to a certain extent, I might say a limit.

In dealing with this question the planters and all concerned must take into consideration the labor organizations in the States, for it is those people that make up the largest part of our country and they are made up principally with skilled labor and hence there are concessions to be granted. It was through the efforts of the unions of labor that the exclusion act was put into force.

On the plantation today one will find Orientals running engines, boiling sugar, working at the lathe and vice, blacksmiths and carpenters, not only depriving the white mechanic of such portions but also the native Hawaiian who are good, blacksmiths and carpenters. I could dwell on this subject at some length but at this time I only wish to point out to those concerned, that if they wish to work to the good of their interests and the islands, they will make some concession to the experienced mechanic by employing them in the places where it requires a competent man. It is my belief that with an agreement to only employ white or native men where skilled mechanics are needed it would prove satisfactory to all concerned, for a skilled mechanic will pay in the long run every time. The Territory would also be benefited, inasmuch as it would encourage men with their families to come here and perhaps it would help politically, with the interests of these islands in view.

I am yours,
CHAS. E. MOORE.

Orders have been issued for the election of successors to Lieutenant Colonel C. J. McCarthy and Major Camara to be held December 1st. Major Pratt will preside at the election.

Co. H, National Guard Hawaii, has returned from a couple days' outing at Makaha. The men were drilled by Captain Thompson in extended order and bayonet exercise during the stay near Waianae.

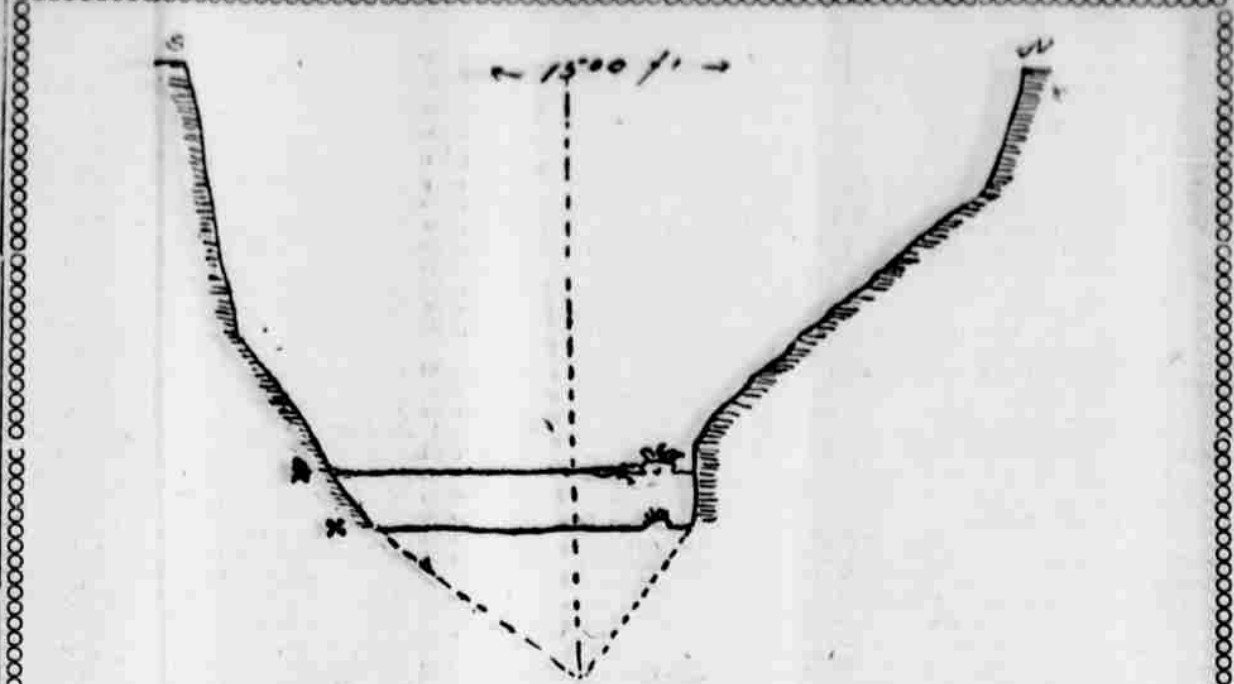
HALEMAUMAU'S PIT IS RAPIDLY FILLING UP WITH LAVA WHILE GEYSERS OF FIRE DOT THE GREAT LAKE

Tourists who returned from the volcano on the Claudine Saturday brought enthusiastic reports of the activity in the pit of Halemaumau, a report of the fresh outbreak in which occurred in our telegraphic dispatches early last week. The display was said to be magnificent and the large party of visitors who witnessed it were delighted with their experience. Mr. Richard Trent has had confirmation by mail of the wireless messages received during the week, and has on file in the office of Henry Waterhouse & Co. a detailed daily report of the action of the volcano, as follows:

"Friday, November 7.—Cone spitting fire only; no flow.
"Saturday and Sunday—No change.
"Monday, November 10.—This morning at 2 o'clock fountain commenced to play.
"Tuesday, November 11.—Today the action is stronger than it has been during the present outbreak; cone blown to pieces, and a geyser spouting fire twenty feet high and about as wide, forming a lake from bank to bank of liquid lava, which is about 600 feet across; this action continued all day and night.
"Wednesday and Thursday.—The action continues as strong as ever, building up the lava lake very rapidly."

The lowest floor of the pit of Halemaumau has raised another 100 feet since the measurement was reported on October 20, and from present indications will continue to rise.

Mr. W. H. Lambert, superintendent of the Hilo Railroad Company, reports that up to the time of writing, before the Claudine sailed on Friday, the volcano had been in an unusual state of



* Upper level, estimated at 725 feet, present height of lava.
X Lower level, estimated at 825 feet, height of lava on October 20th.
V Extreme lower point of lava, 1000 feet, June 1st.
Scale, 200 feet to the inch.

activity for consecutive days, and that the display was superior to anything that had been witnessed before for many years.

The Claudine already booked full for its trip to the volcano, and

no other vessel is just now available to take over the large number of people wishing to visit the volcano while it is in its present active stage, but on Friday the Mauna Loa will sail for Kona and Kauai ports, taking volcano

passengers as far as Honouliuli, from whence the trip to the crater can be made by stage. The return can then be made by the same route, or by the windward side of Hawaii and Hilo, at the choice of the passenger.

FOUGHT WHALES IN FAR NORTH

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—A thousand miles north of Point Barrow, in the Arctic, the whaling steamer Jeanette obtained most of the 12,000 pounds of bone that represents her season's catch. Seven whales were taken by Captain Newth and his crew since they left this port on March 12 last. In the course of her northern cruise the Jeanette was off the most northerly shore of Bank's land. This was on August 13. Previous to that, however, on July 4, the Jeanette raced with the other vessels of the fleet for the Arctic through Behring straits, arriving in the great open sea ahead of her rivals. Not all the seven whales that fell into the Jeanette's net were taken without difficulty, for when off Bank's land a bull whale sounded after being struck, taking with him 400 fathoms of towing line. As the last of the line went whirling out, the mate drew his knife to cut the rope, but the line fortunately parted near the whale and was recovered, though the whale got away. On another occasion fourteen bombs were shot into a whale, and for twenty-four hours the boat's crew was fighting for its capture, being at last successful. Nobody was injured during the exciting experiences.

A sailor of the Jeanette named Herman Hallman attempted to escape over the ice on July 1 on the Alaska coast, but when he had covered a mile the fifth mate and several Eskimau went after him with rifles. Hallman was captured and returned to the ship. Two other sailors, named John Murphy and John Drew, sent a letter ashore at St. Michael claiming to have been shanghaied, and expressing a preference for two years in prison to continuing on the whaler. They are, however, still in the Jeanette.

Captain Newth reports that hundreds of natives at Herschel Island and in that vicinity have succumbed to the grip, which threatens to depopulate the Arctic regions. The Eskimau are entirely helpless in combating the disease. A child of Mr. Springer, an American missionary stationed on Herschel Island, died of the disease during the summer.

The Jeanette brought to port 7,500 pounds of bone, 280 fox skins and 13 bear skins. Joseph Sanders, one of the sailors, was very ill upon arrival here, suffering from the effects of an old wound, and was removed to the Marine Hospital. On October 12 the Jeanette spoke the steamer Thrasher with five whales, and on the 16th, in Behring straits, saw the Belvedere and Bowhead, both headed for home. The Karluk was following the Jeanette, and is expected to arrive today.

Police Court Notes.

Abraham Lincoln, an undersized negro boy, was before Judge Wilcox yesterday on a charge of violating the curfew law. The youngster lives at Waikiki and says he comes in every morning at three o'clock in order to sell Advertisers. Judge Wilcox thought that hour was a little early for Abraham to come to town, but the boy was dismissed with a reprimand.

George Rosa was fined ten dollars and costs by Judge Wilcox for assault and battery upon his sister-in-law.

Sam Papaula, charged with beating his wife, was fined the same amount. J. H. Hilton also charged with being a wife-beater will have a hearing today. His wife is now at the Queen's Hospital.

The examination of the Water Works office by the Auditor has been concluded and Superintendent Andrew Brown's accounts were found to be correct in every particular. Mr. Brown's chief clerk is under bond of \$5,000 and has been so since the present superintendent took charge of the office.

HERMAN'S SEARCH FOR THE GRANT'S GOLD

A Kauai Man Says It is Likely
to Prove a Fool's
Errand.

Makaweli, Kauai, Nov. 14, 1902.

Editor Advertiser: I noticed some time ago a story in your paper regarding the proposed destination of the little schooner Herman, which vessel and her "gentlemen adventurers" attained some little notoriety during her late stay in the harbor of Honolulu. It was given at that the vessel was after some measure alleged to have been on board the ship General Grant at the time he was lost by drifting during a calm into a cave on the Auckland Island (small island to the south-east of New Zealand) away back in the sixties.

As one who knows something of this ship and the circumstance of her loss, I should advise those who were putting up for the Herman's "wild goose chase" to stop now, sell the schooner, and go back home. By way of explanation I would say that as a boy and a young man I served eight years (1862 to 1870) on the good ship Siam, then owned by Mr. (later Sir) Roderic Cameron of New York, proprietor of the pioneer line of New York and Australia packets. About the year 1864 this ship General Grant was chartered by Miller, Lord & Queenan, owners of the "Kangaroo" line of New York and Australia packets. The two ships loaded in New York together and were also in Melbourne together. Our ship went to Sydney from Melbourne with a part of her cargo, and from Sydney to Calcutta with horses, and from Calcutta to New York. We left the General Grant in Melbourne, having been chartered by a Mr. De Beers, later a South African diamond mine owner, to load a return cargo of Australian produce, such as horns, wool, kangaroo gum, etc., for New York. The ship left Melbourne in splendid sailing trim, and it was predicted that she would make a record trip home. But months passed away, and more than a year, and the ship had long been given up as lost, with all on board, when one fine day, nearly sixteen months from the time of the ship's sailing from Melbourne, the survivors, including the captain and his wife and all but three of the twenty-three men comprising her original crew, were landed in the port of Melbourne by the steamship Gothenberg or Alhambra (these steamers being exactly alike I am not certain which one it was), from Bluff Harbor, New Zealand, to which port they had been brought by a small sealing schooner, which had visited Auckland Island on a prospecting voyage.

I was a witness of the landing of these survivors, happening to be in Melbourne again on our usual round voyage to Australia, the East Indies.

With 22 ponies in the stables at Kapoli park, and the players of the Oahu team drilling their own horses, which will be kept at home so that they will be accessible for riding or jogging each day, the outlook for fast sport next week on the polo field is of the best.

or China and back to New York. Their story appeared in the newspapers, and was about the same as that appearing in the Advertiser some time ago. The ship was becalmed near this small island, and in spite of all they could do, she drifted into this large cave, breaking off her upper masts as she drifted farther in. The lower masts being too strong to be broken, were forced through the bottom of the ship. The people escaped with their lives only, and succeeded in making a fire on the island with their last match which they never allowed to die out. They lived on penguins, wild goats and sheep and fish. The goats and sheep had been placed there some years before by parties from the south island of New Zealand. They found a scanty edible vegetation on the island, which served in place of vegetables, and the party experienced no hardships to speak of. Three men died from natural causes.

It is extremely improbable that there was any treasure on board, more than the small sum usually carried by ships of those days for very urgent and pressing occasions, as the payment for repairs of small damages, or for the purchase of provisions on what might be a very long voyage, a telegraphic draft on the managing owner being as yet one of the impossibilities. There are various other reasons why this ship could not have had much treasure on board, amongst which may be mentioned that this was an American ship, and a civil war being in progress, the ship was liable to capture by privateers. There was also difficulty in procuring exchange in distant foreign ports on the United States, owing to the extreme fluctuations in the price of gold. For some one or the other of these reasons, the ships in the New York and Australian trade would generally draw about half of their freight money in advance, so as not to have more money in hand than enough for clearing the ship out of the first port after leaving home, and this ship was no exception to the rule or customs of those days. Therefore after paying all her port expenses at Melbourne, the unexpended balance of half her freight money would be no more than the very small sum usually carried by ships of those days for emergencies. And, furthermore, in the case of this particular ship, it is not likely that the captain and his crew of fine able men would have left any treasure laying round without an effort to save it. And again, if there had been tons of treasure lost with this ship, the gang on the Herman are not the kind likely to be capable of getting any of it. Very truly yours,

WM. G. GOODMAN.

Hilo Loses Two Fast Animals and One of the Team Will Not Be Able to Come.

Reports from Hawaii indicate that there will be a slower team, perhaps, from the Rainy City than was expected. There has been a chapter of mishaps which go to affect the team from the south. First, one of the best ponies of the entire team was hurt, and then to emphasize the accident,

The local players have been showing well though at least once on Saturday the second team, which was the most poorly mounted and as well has not had the team practice, put the Blues on the run. There seemed, to one who watched the game, a propensity on the part of the tournament team to bunch and not keep the open formation which is considered the best form by experts at the game. The men follow the ball well, but they will have some hard work on their hands, it is said, in meeting the rival teams, and will suffer if they become overconfident.

The capacity of the stables will be taxed, for while twenty-six horses will fill them, there will be over thirty horses for which accommodations must be furnished by Master of the Horse Gerrit P. Wilder.

WILCOX AS A WITNESS Appears in Suit Against John Sumner.

Delegate R. W. Wilcox was a witness before Judge Robinson yesterday in the case of Y. Anin vs. John K. Sumner. Wilcox is to leave on the China today and his deposition was taken in order that there might be no delay in the trial. The suit was upon a number of notes for money lent to Sumner by Anin in 1897, the notes having been written by Wilcox, who was at that time business agent for Sumner.

SUPREME COURT SESSION.

The Supreme Court session, the second in the October term, was opened yesterday morning. The motion to dismiss the appeal of the defendant in the Silva divorce case was granted. In the afternoon the cases of L. J. Sun vs. Jesse P. Makainai and of Manuel da Quadros vs. W. F. Frear et al. were submitted. Judge Whiting sat on the bench in the latter case in place of Frear, disqualified.

The Dole divorce case is set for hearing this morning. Judge Gear filed an answer to the writ of prohibition yesterday in which he says he has no answer to make.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of John Walker vs. Francis T. Bickerton, submitted on agreed facts. This was a question as to whether the defendant had a right to sell property to plaintiff, by virtue of the will of her husband, Richard R. Bickerton. The Supreme Court holds that she is given that power by the clause in the will making her sole judge as to the advisability of selling property.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

A writ of prohibition directed to Judge Dickey was issued yesterday by Chief Justice Frear, ordering the magistrate to cease from further proceedings in the case of Tung Pock Sing vs. Wong Chow. High Sheriff A. M. Brown and Sing are also included in the order of prohibition.

In the petition for a writ it is set out that on October 6th Judge Dickey rendered judgment against the petitioner in the amount of \$253, and that though an appeal was taken execution was issued by virtue of Section 1425 of the Civil Laws which so provided.

This section of the Civil Laws, the petitioner declares, is "unconstitutional and void, so far as applicable to district magistrate, and more especially in violation of Articles V, XIV, VII, Amendments to the Constitution, in depriving said defendant of property without due process of law, and without giving him right to trial by jury."

CRIMINAL COURT.

Benjamin Haahoe was yesterday sentenced to eighteen months in Oahu Prison for assault with a dangerous weapon upon Mrs. Houghtaling, though she had refused to prosecute. Mrs. Houghtaling told Judge De Bolt that she wished to withdraw her complaint, but she was informed that the case was now a matter between the Territory and defendant, with which neither she or the court had anything to do. Mrs. Houghtaling was an unwilling witness, but she was confronted with all her testimony in the Police Court, and had to admit Haahoe's guilt. Judge De Bolt instructed the jury not to regard her attitude in the case and a verdict of guilty was returned within five minutes, with the sentence as noted above.

The appeal was withdrawn in the case of Sol Toyo and Annie de la Cruz charged with adultery and they paid the fines imposed in Police Court.

Judge De Bolt held no court in the afternoon having excused the jury because of a call from the Supreme Court in a case in which he afterwards found he also was disqualified.

COURT NOTES.

An answer was filed yesterday in the case of Chas. Gay vs. John F. Colburn and F. T. Hayselden in which it was asked also that the restraining order issued by Judge De Bolt be dissolved. De Bolt himself after a hearing refused to dissolve the temporary injunction restraining defendants from proceeding with an election case, but Judge Gear has consented now to take up the matter despite the refusal of the first judge to act. The defendants admit the purchase of Lanai by Gay, but deny that he acquired any title to the piece of property held by Colburn.

Judge Gear yesterday allowed a master's fee of \$30 in the Brash case, approving also the accounts of J. A. Magoon.

A return was made yesterday upon an execution in the case of H. G. Mid-dleditch vs. Theresa Wilcox. The sheriff says he sold the property taken to satisfy a judgment of \$163.60, for \$35. Nearly half of this went for expenses and the plaintiff got only about \$17.

A demurrer has been filed to the suit of Kakaiahaole against J. O. Carter and others, asking also that the injunction be dissolved.

APPEALS FROM THE TAX COURT

Appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court in the tax cases of Brewer & Co., Castle & Cooke, H. May & Co. and The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. as well as a number of others. The question to be submitted to the Supreme Court in the four cases above mentioned is as to the liability of prosperous concerns to taxation upon the "good will." The tax court held that "good will" is taxable. Both the taxpayers and assessor appeal from the decision of the tax court in these cases. Assessor Pratt has also appealed on one item in the Oahu College ruling.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,976,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 1902 or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. P. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building. (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything hurtful to the most delicate constitution, either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 10 and 25 each, and is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL, CREAM, LIPSTICK AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Wholesale imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Hawaiian Plantation Company.
The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Waterworks Company.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

RUBBER STAMPS

AS SEEN FROM FAR ARKANSAS

A Traveler's Views of These Fair Islands.

Editor Kendrick of the Daily News Record of Fort Smith, Ark., who visited Hawaii during the summer, has published the following impressions of his trip. His article is preceded by this editorial:
"On another page of this paper this morning will be found an article regarding the Hawaiian Islands, giving some facts regarding that wonderful 'Paradise of the Pacific.'
"This country is one about which comparatively little is known by the average American, although by the act of annexation of 1898, it became an integral part of the United States. The time is coming when it will be better known, both as a place for tourists to visit and as a field for investment.
"The Senatorial Commission, of whose work mention is made in the article printed elsewhere, will have a voluminous report to submit when Congress assembles, and certain recommendations to make which Uncle Sam can well afford to heed.
"The people of Hawaii ask for nothing more than that which is their due, and to which they are justly entitled."

Following is the descriptive matter:

Honolulu the beautiful!
That is the sentiment that occurs to you as you stand on the deck of the steamship which swings lazily into the calm harbor of the capital of the Hawaiian Islands.

Slowly the Korea, the Leviathan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet of vessels, edges nearer and nearer the dock. While the vessel is still well out into the harbor a number of young Kanakas, as the native Hawaiians are called, swim gracefully up to the side of the big vessel and call for "money"—using the native word for that commodity. The passengers, one after another, toss silver coins into the water, and instantly the brown bodies disappear beneath the surface of the ocean. Each youngster dives for the same coin, and there is a lively sub-aquatic scramble for the silver. Finally, they all come to the surface, blowing and puffing like a school of young porpoises, the victorious youth holding aloft his prize in great elation.
Then another coin is thrown into the water, the same struggle is repeated, and there is the same sort of a finale.
Pretty soon the vessel arrives within a few feet of the dock and there greets your eyes as cosmopolitan a throng as it has ever been your pleasure to witness. Packed like the proverbial sardines in the proverbial box, they stand there, men, women, children and babies—all of them warm, but all of them cool-headed—awaiting the arrival of the Korea. Many of them—without regard to nationality—wear the famous "lei" or wreath of flowers which adorns the Hawaiian and the American and European resident as well, and altogether the assemblage is a gay and gay-colored one.

There you see jostling each other, Americans, natives (some full-blood, others of the half-breed type, and still others with only a slight admixture of Caucasian blood), Chinese, Japanese, Samoans, Portuguese, to say nothing of a number of other races. From the standpoint of nationality, it is a motley assemblage, indeed.
The new vessel draws too much water for the depth of the harbor and she gets within a few feet of the dock. Captain Seabury, the portly commander, is visibly annoyed, but while there is no odor of sanctity in his immediate vicinity, neither is there any odor of sulphurous profanity thereabouts—and he keeps his temper remarkably well. Inch by inch, the big craft works her way near the dock, the gang-planks are thrown down and the people on the docks and the people on the decks melt into one assemblage on terra firma.

Honolulu at last!
Volumes upon volumes have been written upon this city and the Hawaiian Islands in general, and still the subject has by no means been exhausted. The subject of these islands is at present one of some moment, because they constitute the first of Uncle Sam's outside possessions, having been annexed in 1898. A study of the existing political, social, and business conditions in the islands is therefore of considerable interest.
In an article of this scope, it is not possible to give anything like an exhaustive review of the different branches of the subject, and the writer must content himself with touch in a somewhat cursory manner on the different phases of the matter.

THE CITY OF HONOLULU.

As to Honolulu itself, it is a city of about 40,000 people. About 25 per cent of them are whites, the balance native Kanakas, Japanese or Chinese. There is also quite a sprinkling of Portuguese and other representatives of the Latin races. The city is beautifully located. It nestles in an amphitheatre

of the mountains, with a glassy harbor in front, on the south side of the eastern end of Oahu. The famous Punchbowl mountain, an extinct volcano, stands up in the middle front of the city. From its rim the city of Honolulu may be taken in with a sweeping bird's-eye view. It is a beautiful sight that spreads out before the tourist who has reached the Punchbowl summit—the city with its expanse of tropical foliage, embowered homes, parks, public buildings, churches, schools and handsome commercial structures—and in the distance the glistening blue waters of the boundless Pacific. Mountains and valleys there are to the right and left, and all of them contribute to the grandeur and beauty of the setting in which rests Honolulu.

The capital city has an air of bustle and thrift which reminds one of an enterprising American city of about the same size. In the business quarter, the buildings are well constructed of brick and stone, and while there are no skyscrapers yet in evidence, there are not a few structures of imposing dimensions and fine architecture. The city is well supplied with stores of all kinds, with banks and with various wholesale houses. The business men of Honolulu strike one as being of the same wide-awake, alert type that one finds in the states. They do not work long hours, and at 5 o'clock business is practically over for the day. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that of all the business houses in Honolulu, there is not one controlled by a native. American, European, Japanese and Chinese firms transact the business of the city. The native has no commercial ability, and he has been very much elbowed to the rear. He is too slow for the pace.

THE SIGHTS OF THE CITY.

The city of Honolulu itself is a beautiful place. While many of the homes are of the older type, there are also many modern residences, and embowered as they are in the tropical foliage, they come pretty near presenting the ideal of rest and comfort. The streets are clean and well paved, for the most part with macadam. There are two transit systems, a new electrical railway and the old horse-car lines. The electric system is up-to-date, and has a very fine equipment of cars, etc. Its service is as good as can be found in any city in the United States. The old company refused to sell out to the electric company, but it will be only a question of time until it is crowded out. The new company is already paying handsome dividends.

In the matter of schools, churches, public buildings, etc., Honolulu has much to boast of. In addition to the Kamehameha schools, founded by the will of a Hawaiian Princess for the education of native boys and girls, there is the Oahu College, founded by the American Mission, and the St. Louis College, conducted by the Roman Catholic brothers. The High School is the most imposing school building in the city, and was formerly the palace of the late Princess Ruth. The interior is finished in regal splendor.

A hasty enumeration of the sights of the city would include:
The Bishop Museum, containing thousands of classified ancient relics and curiosities of the Hawaiian and South Sea Islanders; the Royal Cemetery and Mausoleum, last resting place of the kings and queens of Hawaii; the government gardens and nurseries, wherein may be seen specimens of all the flora of the Hawaiian Islands; Thomas Square, named after Admiral Thomas, of the British Navy, who restored the flag to the Hawaiians at this spot in 1843; this occupying several acres laid out with beautiful walks shaded by palms and other tropical growths; the grass hut of King Kamehameha V., who occupied it as a seaside bungalow—now in the grounds of one of the hotels at Waikiki beach; the judicial building, formerly the government building of the monarchy and called Aliolani Hale, "The House of the Chiefs," now occupied by the law courts and executive bureaus of the present government, in front standing a magnificent heroic statue in bronze of the celebrated Hawaiian king, Kamehameha I.; the executive building, now occupied by the executive departments of the present government, formerly the Iolani palace, and the official residence of the sovereign.

Three or four miles from the city is the famous Waikiki beach, where the surf-bathers disport themselves. Another famous spot is the Paia, a precipice of some 1,200 feet elevation, from which one can get a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It was here that the great battle was fought between Kamehameha and the natives of the island of Oahu, when the latter were driven with great slaughter over the perpendicular precipice of 500 feet in height.

As for the Hawaiian Islands themselves they are eight in number and they comprise about 6,700 square miles and support a population of 160,000 souls. The island of Hawaii, which is the largest of the group, has on it the volcano of Kilauea, whose fires never go out. The crater has an area of 2,650 acres. On the island of Molokai is the famous leper settlement.

The climate of the islands is delightful, the temperature rarely ranging over 85 degrees in the summer and lower than 50 degrees in the winter.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE ISLANDS.

The political situation in the Hawaiian Islands is an interesting one. In addition to the Republican and Democratic parties, there is the Home Rule party, composed of the natives. To quote the expression of a well-known Honolulu politician, "The main plank in the platform of the Home Rule party is to 'Get all the offices possible.' The Republicans outnumber the Democrats, but holding the balance of power the Home Rulers have in times past occupied a comfortably commanding position. However, an attempt is now being made to disrupt the Home Rule party. Prince Kuhio, Kalaniana'ole better known to the people of the islands as Prince Kuhio, is a candidate for delegate to Congress to succeed the present incumbent, H. W. Wilcox, who does not appear to have given any great degree of satisfaction. The Prince, who is a descendant of the royal house of Hawaii, is appealing to the Home Rulers to break away from their old party and

line up with the Republic, saying that they can thus best see the interests of their country. The newspaper which is supposed to support Prince Kuhio makes this sort of argument in urging the natives to cast their votes for him:
"Hawaiians who want to preserve their suffrage should all themselves with the party that gave to them, not with the Democrats, for the latter have fought with the cartage box and the ballot box to confine suffrage to white men, irrespective of whether the men of color voted for them or not."

"That is now and always the Democratic doctrine. In the end, where the Democrats rule, a Hawaiian would find himself without rights, simply because he has brown skin. In the North where the Republicans are in a majority, he would be treated as well as a white man. Here in Hawaii the Republicans have been quick to give the Hawaiians every political opportunity and in the convention which named the Prince there were more Hawaiians than white men. There are more Hawaiians than white men in office under Governor Doole today. One of the strongest planks in the Republican Territorial platform is the one which stands for the maintenance of the Hawaiian suffrage."

The Democrats have given their endorsement to Wilcox, and have received in exchange for their support a promise of one-third membership of the legislature. The natives are making no little campaign under out of the fact that Hawaii has received no aid from the United States since annexation. The campaign now on is an exceedingly lively one.

Personally, the Prince is a clever, agreeable sort of a fellow with plenty of friends who will do the best to put him in office. Wilcox is at different times affiliated with both the Republican and Democratic parties.
Some politicians say at the attitude of Prince Kuhio is the eventual disruption of the Home Rule party. Be that as it may there is no doubt that when the election comes off in November there will be a bitter fight at the polls.

A 16-TO-1 STORY.

The average Hawaiian political leader does not go very deeply into abstruse political questions—he likes life too easy for that. Apropos of this, a good story is told of John W., who was a native delegate from Hawaii to the National Democratic convention in Kansas City in 1900. It will be remembered that it was Hawaii that cast, in committee, the deciding vote which put the free silver plank in the Democratic platform that year.

Some time after his return to the islands W. was haranguing a meeting on the political issues of the day, when a fellow Hawaiian asked him: "John, what does 16 to 1 mean?"
W. looked puzzled a moment, scratched his head, and then began: "Sixteen to one means—hang on, I don't know what it means and I don't believe William J. Bryan knows, either."

And he thus bade farewell to a discussion of financial matters—amid a roar of laughter.

There is no question in the fact that Hawaii needs a strong representative in Congress, and whether Prince Kuhio, if elected, will prove that sort of a man, remains to be seen. A number of important questions relating to Hawaiian affairs will come up before Congress in the near future. As is well known, a committee of United States Senators has lately been in the islands investigating the needs of our newly annexed territory, and a lengthy report will be submitted by these gentlemen when the time comes.

One of the subjects which claimed the attention of Senators Burton, Foster and Mitchell was the fact that great depression exists in the sugar industry of the islands. Roughly estimated, 100,000 acres of land are taken up by the sugar plantation, which in 1901 produced over 160,000 tons. The price of sugar being low, and, at the same time, the cost of production having been increased through the scarcity of labor, the sugar planters had an exceedingly bad year of it. The low price of sugar caused a depression in Hawaiian business circles, just as low-priced cotton produces the same effect in the cotton-growing sections of the South. Not until the enormous surplus stocks of sugar in Europe are cut down, and the bounty system becomes a thing of the past, in accordance with the recommendations of the Brussels conference, will there be a marked change for the better.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN THE ISLANDS.

The labor question in Hawaii is a serious one. When the islands were annexed to the United States, the Chinese exclusion law, of course, became operative in the newly acquired territory and thus shut out coolie labor, which has been found by long odds the best. The natives do not make good field laborers—the work is too hard to suit them. With Chinamen shut out, the price of labor naturally went up, and the expenses of the plantations were thus very materially increased. The Planters' Association brought over nearly 3,000 laborers with their wives and families, from Porto Rico. Some Italians and Portuguese were also brought over, and the experiment of bringing in negroes from the Southern States was also tried. The Porto Ricans did not prove a glittering success. Regarding the experiment of trying negroes, the secretary of the sugar planters, in his last annual report, says:
"The experiment of bringing such negro laborers did not prove successful, and no further attempts in that direction were made. The Italians, though few in number, have thus far proven satisfactory."

The Japanese laborers in the cane fields are not nearly so satisfactory as the Chinese. They are neither so steady nor so reliable. The Japs have taken up the labor organization idea, and have their walking delegates in the field, a la America.
And in addition to the races mentioned above, there is in the fields here a sprinkling of South Sea Islanders, Samoans, Gilbert Islanders, etc.

But none of them equal the much abused Chinese coolie laborer. While the labor question in the

islands is thus a serious affair, the solution is going to be a difficult one, and the matter will, of course, be brought to the attention of Congress. It is suggested that a bill might be enacted allowing the importation of a limited number of Chinese laborers for agricultural purposes, on short term contracts. Whether or not such a measure would be constitutional is an open question.

Another matter which claimed the attention of the Senatorial commission was the fact that the currency of Hawaii is being seriously reduced by the customs house officials who, in collecting duties, send out of the country from \$100,000 to \$125,000 a month. This has been going on so long and to such an extent that the country is seriously hampered on account of the lack of currency with which to do business. Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, who happened to be in Honolulu early in September, said to the writer: "The question of this deficiency of currency is becoming a very serious one with these people. I think it would be a good plan to turn these customs receipts back into the Territorial treasury. I have no idea what action Congress will take in the matter, but it seems to me that the plan I have mentioned would be fair all around."

Honolulu business men, who talked on this same subject, complained bitterly of this contraction of the currency and were very emphatic in their expressions in the matter.

SOME OF THE MATTERS DISCUSSED.

Other subjects taken up by the Senatorial Commission included harbor improvements, the need of a new Federal building, the disposition of the government lands, etc. This latter topic suggests the claim of Queen Liliuokalani, who insists that she ought to be reimbursed for the crown lands which, she alleges, were taken from her without right or justice. In fact, her dusky ex-highness now has before Congress a bill which provides that the sum of \$15,000,000 shall be paid to her by way of reimbursement. Most of the white citizens of the island pooh-pooh this, and say that with the handsome house and liberal pension bestowed upon her the queen has no reason to complain.

Queen Lili, as might be expected, is far from being reconciled to the new order of things. With a modest retinue of servants she lives in retirement in her pleasant home not far from the Royal Hawaiian hotel.

During the last summer she spent some weeks in Washington, laying some wires which will be pulled later on in trying to further the passage of her bill.

In closing it may be said that the present depression in the Hawaiian Islands is only temporary and when certain existing conditions are remedied the country will enjoy a wonderful development. A reaction is bound to come in the sugar business, which will insure a reasonable profit to the planters. The business men of Honolulu are wide awake and full of energy and they have unbounded faith, and rightly, too, in the future of their city and the islands in general. Not a little depends on how Congress shall act upon the recommendations of the Senatorial Commission.

Given half a chance, the Hawaiian Islands will successfully carve out their own destiny as the Pacific portion of the American Union. A. J. K.

VOLCANIC ASHES FALL

SAN DIEGO, November 6.—The steamer Luxor, Captain Timmerman, had an experience with volcanic ashes while at San Benito, in the southern part of Mexico. The steamer had been in there discharging and was waiting for papers to come from the Mexican officials, some distance inland, before sailing.

About 10 o'clock in the morning a black cloud appeared in the heavens, growing larger and larger, until the whole sky was overspread, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it became dark as night and fine ashes commenced falling, covering the ship, filling every chink and crevice as well as the lungs of those on board, who found it necessary to cover their mouths and nostrils with wet handkerchiefs to prevent choking.

The passengers became badly frightened, the anchor was weighed and the steamer started at full speed for Salina Cruz, 190 miles distant. The darkness was intense and the shower of ashes reached a distance of 200 miles. Some of the passengers on the boat believe that the ashes came from the volcano Querandao, which is over the Mexican border line in Guatemala.

The little town of Quetzaltenango lies at the base of the volcano, and they are inclined to believe that the inhabitants must have perished. The fall of ashes was heavy at the seaside, which was at least sixty miles away.

NEW YORK, November 4.—A cable to the Sun from Oaxaca, Mexico, says: The seaport of Ocos, situated on the Pacific coast, State of Chiapas, has almost completely disappeared into the sea. At one time Ocos was one of the principal ports of Mexico. It is on a beautiful harbor. An iron wharf and splendid custom house and other public buildings were constructed. The bottom of the sea and harbor and that part of the coast have been sinking since the severe earthquake shocks of last April, and the wharf, Government building, and nearly all the business part of the town are now under water.

Lahaina at Eleelo.

The four-masted barkentine "Lahaina" of San Francisco has been to Eleelo with a cargo of coal from Newcastle, N. S. W. The "Lahaina" is one of Hind, Ralph & Co.'s latest boats, and is fitted up in first class style. She is in charge of Capt. Carlson, who has been in the employ of the company since its formation. While at Eleelo the captain entertained quite a number of visitors aboard.—The Garden Isle.

A civil service examination for clerk and carrier was held Saturday at the High School by Secretary Tagalle.



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Thursday, November 27, 1902

will be a day of thanksgiving observed in every state and territory of the Union.

You no doubt intend to celebrate the occasion, and will have a larger number than usual at your dinner table, requiring a number of additions to the many articles necessary for your table and kitchen.

As usual, you can get them all at DIMOND'S.

We have the assortment and our prices are right. Courteous attention, prompt delivery and guaranteed satisfaction you know you will receive.

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A Piece of Flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is better than any plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment that has no superior. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

WANT LANDS AT WAIKAE

Hawaiians Meet to Petition for Homes.

HILO, November 14.—About eighty Hawaiians met in the new church at Waikae on Tuesday night for the purpose of discussing a plan whereby they may secure lands in Waikae. The Waikae Mill Company holds under lease about 95,000 acres of land, extending from the sea far up the slopes of Mauna Loa. Several years ago the company made an offer to surrender to the government that portion of the lease to about 87,000 acres of the mauka land in consideration of a fee simple title to the lower land. It is said that the best the government would do was to exchange only a fee simple title to the mill site and this was not accepted. It is rumored now—at least the Hawaiians have that impression—that the mill company is willing to pay for its cane lands on condition that it be given fee simple title, and will surrender all the makai town lands and that portion known as forest lands. Hawaiians who have lived on the makai lands as tenants at will are anxious to obtain them as homesteads and for that reason they met Tuesday night to consider a plan of petitioning the legislature to make such recommendations relative to the transfer as would be acted upon favorably by the United States government. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to confer with Mr. Kennedy, manager of the mill company, on the subject. At least one member of the committee, while favoring a transfer, insists on an outright sale of the cane lands and mill site at a price to be agreed upon by appraisers.—Herald.

WANT A RECOUNT.

The Republican managers in Hilo have decided to attempt to throw out the precinct of Kalapana, Puna, on the ground that the election in that precinct was illegally conducted. They will also move for a recount of the Hilo precinct. The specific grounds for charging illegality at Kalapana are not given out, but it is known the claim will be made that important safeguards required by law were not carried out. The Hilo precinct, they claim, was not properly counted, the judges of election allowing themselves to be bulldozed by energetic Home Rule.

If Kalapana is thrown out and Hilo is given a correct count it will make a startling change in the complexion of this island's representation in the legislature. The claim is made that this move would set both Desha and Paris in the senate, and Lewis, Paty, Pritchard and Purdy in the house. All of these are Republicans except Purdy.—Tribune.

THE ANDREWS MURDER.

The coroner's jury charged with the investigation of the death of Captain R. W. Andrews returned a verdict that he had come to his death from poison, supposedly administered by his wife, Friday Mrs. Andrews was given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Hapal. She was held to the grand jury, after waiving examination on the charge of murder in the first degree, and will be sent to Oahu prison for safe keeping until her trial.

Domestic trouble is assigned as the reason for the crime. Captain Andrews having filed divorce papers against his wife a number of weeks ago, though the papers had never been served.

Captain Robert W. Andrews was a native of Maine, but came here as a sailor many years ago. He found employment on the local steamers, and was employed as mate in the Wilder's and Inter-Island companies. About thirteen years ago he gave up the sea and was given a place as luna on the Honokaa plantation, where he remained about two years. Returning to Honolulu he was given a position as mate in the Wilder's company and was afterwards promoted to a captaincy. About four years ago he resigned his position for the purpose of acting as stevedore for H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., in Hilo. Two years ago he was granted a license for a saloon at Waikae and conducted it successfully in connection with his other duties.

The funeral of Captain Andrews was held from the Foreign Church at 3:30 p. m. on Saturday, and was largely attended.

KILAUEA VERY ACTIVE.

News from the crater is of an encouraging nature. For ten days there was little doing and few guests to watch that little, but on Sunday night the crater seemed to take on activity, and on Monday night the output of lava was of larger volume than has been recorded in a single night during the past twenty years.

For several weeks lava has spluttered intermittently from a cone that had formed in the pit of Halemauau, but this changed to the form of a geyser and all during the night molten lava spouted in imitation of "Old Faithful" in the Yellowstone. Visitors who returned to Hilo on Tuesday say that the bottom of Halemauau is a surging mass of molten lava, and that the flow from the cone on Monday night was of such volume that it did not seem possible that it could continue long without filling up the entire crater.

It will be noted that the activity at Halemauau for several months has been at intervals rather than continuous, and that with each recurrence it grows in intensity. Should the present flow continue tourists will have an opportunity of witnessing a grand and imposing spectacle.—Herald.

Howard Hitchcock and family returned from the volcano Tuesday, having spent a delightful fortnight in the region of active Kilauea. Mr. Hitchcock made a number of fine sketches of the crater and surrounding volcano-

scapes. He says that the activity of the volcano at the present is an exhibition of the grandest sort. One morning the party were favored with a view of an enormous upflow of lava. In the one spasm, which lasted several minutes, the level of the liquid lake of fire raised fully fifty feet. At intervals of quiet this would pour down again into the earth's throat from whence it came. Tuesday morning the display of fire was superior to anything seen in years.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

One of the heaviest earthquake shocks in recent years was experienced by the people of Honokaa shortly after 7 o'clock Tuesday night. Disturbances were reported at the same time by people in Waikae. The shock was noticed in Hilo and Olaa.—Herald.

HILO HORSES WIN.

Nullah and Del Vista are doing well on California race tracks this fall. At Los Angeles October 31 Nullah was first in a five-eighths mile race, time 1.01½. Del Vista was winner in the three-fourths mile race, time 1.13½. Del Vista was also second in a three-fourths mile dash in which the winner's time was 1.13½. Mr. McKenzie states that the Hilo string on the Coast is now getting in fine condition after the ocean voyage, and that he expects good news from his horses from now on.—Herald.

CHINESE SUICIDES.

A Chinese gardener committed suicide Thursday morning by hanging himself to a cane flume between eight and nine miles, Olaa. The deed was done at almost the same spot where a Japanese hanged himself a couple of months ago. The parties who discovered the body suspected foul play, but upon investigation Sheriff Overend stated that there was nothing to support the theory. The dead man had money and valuables on his person.—Tribune.

FOR ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY.

The Hilo Railroad Company has in hand an order from the Onomea Sugar Company for seven crystallizers, each seven feet in diameter. The contract calls for completion by January 1, 1903. It is said that managers of plantations on this island are watching the work with considerable interest. Should it be the same quality as produced in Honolulu it is probable that other orders will follow.—Herald.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

The engagement of Miss Maud O. Hansen to Mr. William H. Beers has been made public. Miss Hansen was formerly a resident of San Jose, Cal., from which place she came to Hilo to take a position as teacher in the Hilo Boarding School. Mr. Beers is a native of Hawaii, and for several years was engaged as instructor in the school with his fiancée. He was recently appointed Hawaiian interpreter and clerk of the district court, and at once resigned his position in the school. Miss Hansen was appointed a teacher in the Olaa school, 12 miles, in September. The date for the wedding has not been set, but it is understood that it will be in the near future.

NEWS NOTES.

The Hilo lodge of Elks gave their first public social session last Friday night at the Elk Club rooms. Ladies were invited and the hall and parlors were scarcely adequate to accommodate the throng.

Rev. S. L. Desha will leave by the Claudine for Honolulu for the purpose of performing the marriage ceremony of his niece, Miss Helen Desha, to Charles Simpson of the Interior Department.

KINDS OF WEATHER DURING OCTOBER

Temperature mean for the month, 75.8; normal, 76.4; average daily maximum, 81.8; average daily minimum, 70.3; mean daily range, 11.5; greatest daily range, 18 degrees; least daily range, 6 degrees; highest temperature, 84; lowest, 65.

Barometer average, 29.969; normal, 29.967; highest, 30.10, 15th; lowest, 29.85, 6th; greatest 24-hour change, .07; "lows" passed this point 6th and 25th; "highs" 10th and 15th; pressure even through the month.

Relative humidity, average, 74.5; normal, 71; mean dew-point, 66.6; normal, 66.2; absolute moisture, mean, 7.17 grains per cubic foot; normal, 7.09; Dew, 11 mornings.

Rainfall, 2.59 inches; normal, 2.76; rain-record days, 20; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, 1.05, 15th; total at Luakaha, 13.12; normal, 11.69; at Kapiolani Park, 0.73; normal, 1.12.

The Artesian well level stands for the month without falling, 32.95 feet above mean sea level. October 31, 1901, it stood at 33.12. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 10.05, the assumed annual mean being 10.00 above datum. For October, 1901, it was 10.37. Trade wind days, 21 (7 of N. N. E.); normal, 22; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 2.1; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.3; normal, 4.2.

Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hilo, 100 per cent; Hamakua, 115; Kohala, 155; Waimea, 75; Kona, 170; Kau, 70; Puna, 100; Maui, 150; Oahu, 95; Kauai, 135.

Mean temperature, Pepeekeo, Hilo District, 100 feet elevation, mean maximum, 80.4; mean minimum, 69.5; Waimea, Hawaii, 2700 feet elevation, 82.3 and 65.7; Kohala, 521 feet elevation, 79.3 and 67.5; Waikae, Kula, Maui, 2700 feet elevation, 78.5 and 69.0; Ewa Mill, 50 feet elevation, 84.8 and 67.5; U. S. Experiment Station, Jared W. Smith, 350 feet elevation, 83.4 and 70.2; W. R. Castle, 60 feet elevation, highest, 84; lowest, 66; mean, 75.2.

Ewa Mill, mean dew-point, 64.6; relative humidity, 68.7; Kohala (Bond), dew-point, 66; relative humidity, 78 per cent.

Slight but decided earthquake felt at Honolulu, 4:31 a. m. 15th; same reported from Kohala, Waimea (2 shocks), and Hilo (Pepeekeo). On the 26th, Kohala, 5:30 a. m., 25th, Waimea, 9:05 and 11:05 p. m. Heavy swell and surf 15th, 17th and 27-28th. Heavy rains, 3rd, 15th and 27th.

Heaviest 24-hour rain reported: Rhodes' Gardens, 4.23, 27th. Waikae, Hilo, 3.31, same date. Luakaha, 4.90, same date. Paohua, Hilo, 3.43, 14th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE 1902 is interfering with the usual course of business to an extent and there is consequently a tightness in the money market which is keeping with the conditions at this time of year. The cash which is going into the treasury of the Territory was paid in with a degree of regularity which made a drain appreciable all the way, and as some of the money will come back in payment of loans or advances made to the government by the banks, there will be less shortage than might be supposed.

Apert for this general condition there has been during the past week a feeling of certainty in stocks and the buyers are seeking bargains and the sellers are making prices, which has resulted in a small volume of business. As the market stands there is little loose stock at the ruling rates, but at the same time there are plenty of shares ready for the block if the figures advance a little. Above the shares traded in Kua at \$24 seems to be ready for sale, but there is not a great demand, the staple stock having been purchased in fairly large blocks when the price was down, and the sellers finding that the buyers are waiting developments.

Interest yesterday centered largely in the merger plan of Brewer & Company, which is already under way. The shares which have been sent in under this plan have not yet been thoroughly listed, and it is impossible to say just what proportion of the stocks of the various plantations will be included when the final settlement is made. The company has decided that there shall be no arbitrary closure of the plan on account of the fact that there has not elapsed sufficient time for Eastern holders of shares in the four estates to signify their intention to embrace the offer, to join with the majority holders in the matter.

The plan is met with great success on the Coast and it is said that nearly all of the stock of Onomea has been put into the new deal. There have been as well large blocks of Honoumuli and the Hawaiian Agricultural Holdings are believed to be not far behind in their placing. The stockholders of the new concern will have to meet and signify whether or not they will extend the time for local holders of the shares, but the mails of the coming week are expected to show how the merger impresses the eastern people. It is figured that there will be nearly 80 per cent of the entire capitalization embraced in the merger plan.

Olaa has had its own right hand during the week past, keeping right along with the prices which have been fixed since the last assessment was called, and which it is reported has been largely paid. The stock was active both in the bid and the assessable, there having been 750 of the paid shares sold at \$12, while of the assessable 100 went at \$10. There is a constant demand for the stock and buying orders are said to be out at the present quotations.

Kahuku was able to maintain its price there being small sales only at \$22, but these displayed the strength of the stock. Seventy-four shares were transferred at that figure. Oolaka is said to be looking better than for years past and the stock responded with an advance of a dollar a share here, the price for 60 bags at \$4. A small block of Oahu was sold at \$82.50, the ten shares being bid by a man who wanted to realize, but it was sufficient to indicate the value put on the stock. Six O. R. & L. Company went at the old price of \$8.

In the bond market \$1000 O. R. & L. Co. were sold at \$103.50, and this was followed by a transfer of the same amount at \$103.75.

Generally speaking the market is not able to take up a large amount of stock, as the buyers are seeking small lots, and this makes the prices to an extent misleading. They could hardly be maintained if there were big blocks thrown on the market and the fear of some of the brokers is that with the fractional advances which seem to be leading up to better things all around, there will be a dumping of a lot of stock and a consequent slump, while with small offerings so that it may be absorbed there will be maintained the rates now quoted.

REAL ESTATE.

There have been recorded during the week past only small transactions in the real estate, being generally speaking the sales of little lots in the outlying sections. There are on the books some deals in residence property which will show the general better feeling, but these are not large and the prospect is that the market will not get into the best shape until early in the next year, when the turn of the new crop commences to come in.

The call for a meeting of the Young Building corporation stockholders for the purpose of considering the issuance of bonds is for the simple purpose of providing for an emergency. Since the making of a corporation of the ownership of the new block, the holdings being entirely within the family, it has become necessary that there should be formal action to provide for the contingency of issuing debentures if a loan is contemplated, and this is all that the meeting is to be held for and all that will be done. It is said that there is no immediate prospect of any bond being put out.

Building is going on in the Chinatown district, the reconstruction of the blocks burned recently being now almost complete. The Match building in Hotel street, which is of stone and brick, will present a fine appearance and will change the aspect of the block, it immediately adjoining the corner of Maunakea street.

There are being made constant sales in both the Pawa section and in the Nuuanu valley additions, but these are small. Business properties are not being traded in at present to any extent, and some renewals of leases alone are being negotiated now.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record November 14, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class. Yim Jin, Kong-Lum Wing, D.

Nov. 1.—Wm. C. Ach and wife to A. C. Rerlo, D., lot 14, blk. 8, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

Wm. C. Ach and wife to Jose Furtado, D., lot 20 blk. 3, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

Wm. C. Ach and wife to F. T. de Agular, D., lot 21, blk. 3, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

Wm. C. Ach and wife to J. Furtado, D., lot 22, blk. 3, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

Wm. C. Ach and wife to M. R. de Sa, D., lots 23 and 24, blk. 3, Kapiolani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

Nov. 2.—A. R. Souza to A. R. de Souza, D., pc land East Kaupakui, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$250.

D. de Mattos and wife to A. F. Mendonca, D., int in pc land Awaia road, Kaupakui, Maui. Consideration \$30.

T. M. Kalau and wife to K. Haele (w), D., Ap. 1 of R. P. 3191, kul. 6425, Keokea, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$200.

W. B. Kikoojaoa and wife to Mrs. K. Kail, D., pc land Pauwela, Makawao, Maui. Consideration \$30.

Nov. 1.—C. Bosse, by Attorney, to R. W. R. J. Dabel, D., R. P. 3599, kul. 11018, Makiki street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3250.

Nov. 3.—F. Clark and wife to O. de V. Faria, D., 1 share in Hui land of M. M. Kuku, Honolulu, Maui. Consideration \$30.

Keaveamahi to Becky Nahoku, D., int in Ap. 3, R. P. 2972, kul. 868, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

P. Nahoku (widow) to Kekula et als., D., int in Ap. 3, R. P. 2972, kul. 868, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$250.

John Margon to Theresa M. Quinlan, D., lot 1 Sub-division B of R. P. 177, Young street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2000.

J. A. Margon and wife et al. to Geo. U. Hind, D., lot 16 Sub-division B of R. P. 177, Pawa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1400.

Nov. 5.—Dowsett Co., Ltd., to United States of America, D., ½ int. in por. kul. 153, Kaholola, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Dowsett Co., Ltd., by Trs., to United States of America, D., int. in por. kul. 153, Kaholola, Honolulu, Oahu.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. to United States of America, D., ½ int. in por. kul. 153, Kaholola, Honolulu, Oahu.

A. M. Souza and wife to N. Fernandez, D., lot 3 of R. P. 5706, kul. 85211, Kukuia 2nd, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1000.

Maria da C. Galante to N. Fernandez.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEBNOS LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.

and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Shippers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this date or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
AMERICA NOV. 22	CHINA NOV. 19
YONGKONG MARU DEC. 2	DORIC NOV. 25
YOKOHAMA DEC. 10	NIPPON MARU DEC. 5
YOKOHAMA DEC. 18	PERU DEC. 13
YOKOHAMA DEC. 26	COPTIC DEC. 19
YOKOHAMA JAN. 3	AMERICA MARU DEC. 27
	KOREA JAN. 8

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Its fame has gone broadcast and all users know that it spreads well under the brush.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT.

Covers Most, Looks Best, Wears Longest, Most Economical, Full Measure.

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CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 15d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, 33 Great Russell St., J. T. DAVENPORT, London, W. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Friday, November 14.

Str. Helene, Nicholson, from Hilo, Hamakua and Kaula, 7:30 a. m.; 58 head cattle, 8 packages.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Kaula, 2:30 a. m.; 624 bags rice, 28 gasoline drums and 27 packages of sundries.

Saturday, Nov. 15.

Str. Ke Au Hou, from Kaula, 11:30 a. m.; 127 bags sugar and 5 hogs.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports.

Str. Lehua, Naupaka, from Molokai and Maui ports, at 5:15 a. m., with 12 cords wood, 14 pigs, 14 bundles hides, 41 packages sundries.

Str. sp. Norma, McLaughlin, 142 days from Hamburg, with cargo of general merchandise.

Sunday, Nov. 16.

Str. Maui, from Maui ports, at 11:30 a. m.

Am. bk. Abby Palmer, Johnson, from Newcastle, at Railway wharf.

Am. schr. King Cyrus, from Newcastle, at Railway wharf.

Am. bknt. Benicia, Carter, anchored off port, with cargo of coal for Elele.

Nor. bk. Excelsior, Dannel, from Newcastle, moored in the Row.

Str. W. G. Hall, from Kaula ports, at 4:45 a. m., at Inter-Island wharf.

Str. Waiialeale, from Kaula ports, at 6 a. m., at Inter-Island wharf.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Hawaii, Maui and Lanai ports, at 6 p. m.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

S. S. China, off port, at 12:30 a. m., from the Orient.

DEPARTED.

Friday, November 14.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, for the Orient, at 2 p. m.

Am. sch. Solano, Rasich, for Gray's Harbor, at 11 a. m.

Str. Helene, for Pauahau, Laupahoehoe, Kaula and Papaia, at 5 p. m.

Str. Nihau, for Kaanapali, at 4 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, for Waimanalo, at 7 a. m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, for Hanamaulu, Ahukini and Nawiliwili, at 5 p. m.

Monday, Nov. 17.

Str. Lehua, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, for Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Kaula ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per str. Ke Au Hou, from Kaula ports, Nov. 14.—Mr. Crawford, Mr. Kaili, Mrs. Gaban and 7 deck.

Per str. Nohau, from Kaula, Nov. 15.—F. E. Greenfield, Miss F. Greenfield, Mr. Greenfield, Mrs. Greenfield, Rev. W. H. Dumoulin, H. Diamond and J. Cooper.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kaula ports, Nov. 15.—C. H. Wilcox, F. J. Cross, Mr. Lloyd, P. Isenberg, Jr., Mr. Courtney, F. Weber, H. P. Faye, E. K. Knudsen, M. Rosenberg, Miss K. George, Miss Kobbe, Miss D. Kobbe, Miss L. Brede, Miss Otawase, R. Sumagao, Mr. Holl, Ah. Chuck, Chow Yuen, A. More, C. A. Graham, Prince Kahanaloale, J. Edwards, Mr. Keohokale, J. Shaw, B. Jones, M. Kealakal, J. Kulohi, C. Long.

Per str. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, Nov. 15.—W. O. Smith, D. B. Macdonald, C. C. Kennedy, John F. Moir, Henry Deacon, W. Pullar, H. L. Walker, A. Lidgate, G. C. Hewitt, A. W. Carter, D. Forbes and wife, J. Gibbs and wife, E. E. Olding, P. Woods, E. P. Low, Robert Hind, J. Lennox, W. Jameson, Eugene Van John, E. J. Lord, A. W. Hobson, A. Humburg, C. K. Frazier, John T. Brown, J. B. Kaohi, J. W. Atkins, T. B. Gregg, G. Seaward, J. S. Canario, Miss Mary Canario, Rev. S. L. Desha, Rev. W. Ault, Rev. H. G. Gillick, James Scott, J. R. Meyers, H. Tallant, A. Borba, George H. Parke, J. W. Kaula, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Jr., Mrs. W. C. Clark, Mrs. U. Clark, Mrs. C. H. Kluegel, Miss A. Horner, C. L. Parsons, Rev. A. B. Weymouth.

Per str. Lehua, from Maui and Molokai ports, Nov. 15.—G. C. Munro and wife, John Anderson, R. W. Madden, Mrs. Emily Larsen, Otto Meyer and 4 deck.

Per str. Maui, from Maui ports, Nov. 16.—B. Waggoner, Mrs. H. Kahawala and 2 children, D. A. Fox, J. A. Victor and son, Ching Chan, J. J. Drummond, G. W. Wilbur and wife, Ching Ahai, G. Ting Hong, Chang Long, Mrs. C. Lindholm, Miss M. Lindholm, F. P. Baldwin and wife, Mr. Clark, J. P. Cooke, C. B. Wells, Rev. J. M. Naeole, Rev. S. Kodama, Mrs. Matsura, Rev. J. Kaslovali, Rev. J. Kaula, J. Kaula and daughter, Mrs. Aluli, M. Bailey, G. Schuman, W. D. Adams, J. S. Molony, Wm. White and wife, H. Gumoto.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman.

U. S. C. New York, Yokohama, Nov. 8.

U. S. Battleship Oregon, San Francisco, Nov. 10 (anchorage).

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.

Albert, Am. bk., Turner, Laysan Island, Oct. 28.

Coronado, Am. bk., Potter, San Francisco, Oct. 28.

Gerard C. Tobey, Am. bk., Scott, San Francisco.

Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, Nov. 2.

Vincennes, Fr. bk., Selaam, Cardiff, Nov. 6.

Alden Besse, Am. bk., Kessel, San Francisco, Nov. 6.

Irmgard, Am. bknt., Schmidt, San Francisco, Nov. 8.

C. D. Bryant, Am. bk., Colly, San Francisco, Nov. 10.

The old throne room is being prepared for the Senate session to be opened Thursday. Yesterday it was occupied by the grand jury.

An appeal to the United States Supreme Court will probably be taken in the fishery cases. A federal question is involved, namely the construction of the Organic Act.

SAW ICEBERGS IN DOUBLING THE HORN

The large four-masted British ship Norma, Captain McLaughlin, arrived in port Saturday afternoon after a voyage of one hundred and forty-two days around Cape Horn from Hamburg. Captain McLaughlin has the usual story to tell of the rough weather of the Horn but adds a chapter of floating ice, snowstorms, and icebergs that gave the vessel a hard time in making the passage.

Captain McLaughlin took his vessel to fifty-nine degrees south latitude in doubling the Horn. Gale and head winds accompanied by heavy snow storms gave the crew a big job in working the ship. It was bitterly cold and for a week the vessel lay in sight of a field of floating ice and icebergs. The mate of the vessel declares that he counted thirteen bergs all told but the captain said they did not get dangerously close to any of these. They suffered no damage from any of the storms.

This is Captain McLaughlin's first trip to Honolulu and he is disappointed in not making the trip in twenty days less time. He brings 2,431 tons of general cargo for Honolulu, and has about a thousand tons of general cargo for Portland. At the latter port he expects to load wheat for Europe.

FOUR SAILERS GOT INTO PORT SUNDAY

Four sailing vessels came into port with the strong north-east trades of yesterday. They were all from Australia and had cargoes of coal. The American bark Abby Palmer made the voyage in fifty-six days. The Norwegian bark Excelsior and the American barkentine Benicia each required fifty-five days for the passage from Newcastle and the American four-masted schooner King Cyrus came along in fifty-four days. The Abby Palmer and the King Cyrus were brought into port where they will commence discharging their cargoes of coal today and the Norwegian bark Excelsior was brought in and anchored in the row. The Benicia remained at the anchorage outside and will proceed to Elele to discharge her cargo of coal.

The vessels had a sort of go-as-you-please race all the way from Australia and the experience of the Abby Palmer was about the same as the others. The Palmer had rough weather from Newcastle to off the New Zealand coast and there sighted the Excelsior. Light winds were then encountered through the Southern tropics and on nearing Tahiti the barkentine Benicia was sighted. Some distance north of Tahiti the schooner King Cyrus was encountered and the two vessels then sailed together for six days. Medium winds were encountered in the northern tropics and after passing ten degrees north strong northeast trades brought them on to Honolulu at good speed.

The American schooner W. H. Talbot which is forty-eight days out from Newcastle is expected to arrive next day.

Miniature Yacht Races.

There was considerable sport in a mild sort of way yesterday during the time that the annual miniature yacht races were being held in honor of Kaula's birthday. Prince David, Mr. Keohokale, and William Blaisdel were the judges of the races and Archie Mahauli and E. K. Lilikalan acted respectively as referee and time keeper. Starting from the Healan boat house, the little vessels had to go to the can buoy and back three times, and the race occupied just a little over an hour. The results were as follows: First prize of \$25, by Mr. Shoe, with boat No. 1; second, \$20, by Namalia, with boat No. 11; third, \$15, by Alex. Smith, with boat No. 6; fourth, \$10 by a Jap boat; fifth, \$5, by Ekela, with boat No. 9.

Hard on Dredging Contractors.

For the past month no real work has been accomplished by the dredging contractors on the Pearl Harbor bar and the gale of the last two days has wrought considerable havoc there. The smaller dredge is now inside the harbor but the large one, which was moored on the bar, was reported yesterday as pounding very hard in the tremendous swells that were sweeping over the bar.

Nebraska Brings Next Mail

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's new oil burner, the Nebraska, is due to arrive from San Francisco today, and should have mail and news files up to 3 p. m. on November 11.

New York Sails This Morning.

The cruiser New York will sail from the Naval wharf for San Francisco at about 7 o'clock this morning in order to take advantage of the high tide at that time.

Quickstep's Long Passage.

The American barkentine Quickstep is making a long passage from Columbia River to Honolulu, being out 32 days on the passage.

Claudine Sails Late.

The departure of the Claudine for Hilo and way ports has been postponed from noon to 5 o'clock.

Shipping Notes.

The French bark Vincennes will sail for San Francisco today.

The schooner Ka Mo'i is being cleaned on the Marine Railway.

The battleship Oregon will probably leave for Yokohama next Saturday.

The first of the men on the Oregon to get liberty were ashore yesterday.

The new Bishop Estate dock is now ready for use by steamers and sailing craft.

The bark Gerard C. Tobey will sail for San Francisco by the end of the week with a load of sugar.

CRUISER DIPPED FLAG FOR KOREA

Drawing more water than any vessel that has been in Honolulu before, the giant passenger liner Korea did out of the dock at the Naval Station yesterday, was hauled around slowly, and then pointed her nose out of the channel. It was a good start for what Captain Seabury calls a "proposition" for the captain never speaks of "chances" or "ifs" and always says he can do a thing or cannot. In this case those on the steamer say that the popular skipper is "going to do a thing or two" to the records between the Islands and the Orient.

With Pilot McCauley and Captain Seabury on the bridge, far above the water, and a thousand people in sight on the decks of the vessel, the "Queen of the Pacific" presented a splendid sight, thick black smoke emerging from each funnel, as she slid out of the dock. Many naval officers were gathered on the quarter-deck of the cruiser New York, among them being Commandant Whiting of the Naval Station, Captain Burwell of the Oregon, Captain Mackenzie of the New York, and a host of junior officers and ladies. They were there to pay their respects to Captain Seabury, commander of the finest vessel under the American flag on the Pacific Ocean. The New York's band was also stationed on the quarter-deck. As the Korea backed away from the wharf her steel sides received a broadside from the cornets of the band, and a peculiar musical echo came back to those on the cruiser.

As the nose of the Korea was pointed out of the channel Captain Seabury clambered up to the compass bridge, high above the rest of the vessel. He joyfully waved his hat and telegraphed to the engine room to "let her go." At the same time the colors of the cruiser were dipped in honor of the Korea, and those of the Korea answered back as a "same to you."

The Korea went out of the channel at considerable speed, and when passing the battleship Oregon both vessels again dipped their colors, and the Korea blew her siren. A few minutes later the Korea was but a speck upon the horizon and those on the wharf commenced to talk of incidents of her departure.

"McCauley is a great pilot," said one, "Did you notice the way she dug the mud up when her propellers commenced to revolve. At times you could see special spurts of mud from her twin screws, and I think that this was because of mud banks. Those should be attended to. Of course, the Korea did not touch the mud anywhere, but the action of her propeller caused the mud to be sucked up."

"Well," commented a third, "I think that the Korea's present trip into Honolulu should amount to something as an advertisement for the harbor. She was berthed quickly and safely, and got away from the harbor much quicker than she could have left many a harbor about which there has been more boasting than about this one. The vessel took in more coal here than many smaller steamers and sailing craft could take as a whole cargo, yet it did not seem to set her too deep in the water."

ROUGH WEATHER ABOUT THE ISLANDS

All the Island steamers arriving Saturday and Sunday and the sailing vessels which came in yesterday report rough weather about the Islands for the past two days. The coal fleet from Australia found very nasty weather off the Islands on Saturday night.

The steamer W. G. Hall arrived from Kaula ports at 4:45 o'clock Sunday morning and reported northeast trades with high seas and frequent rain squalls in crossing the channel during the night. Water was continually washing over her decks and the deck passengers had to put up with considerable discomfort.

The steamer Nohau on her outward trip to Kaula in passing Maalea Bay on Wednesday afternoon encountered a whirlwind which tore her foremast. The steamer was hoisted and after the sail had been taken in resumed her course. She found rough weather along the Hamakua coast with strong northeast winds. On her return trip to Honolulu she had strong trades and heavy squalls.

The steamer Waiialeale had a rough trip in returning from Kaula on Saturday night and during Sunday morning.

Ten Year Men in Brig.

Under guard of two marines in the brig of the United States cruiser New York are two men who are being taken to the Coast to serve ten years for a crime committed while the vessel was at Yokohama. One is a first-class musician, and the other holds the rank of quartermaster. Much secrecy is being observed as to the nature of their crimes.

Real Estate Transactions.

Nov. 8.—Polhe (w) et als. to H. M. Awakaloo (K), D. Int. in Hul land of Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration \$280.

H. M. Awakaloo to Mary E. Foster, D. Int. in Hul land of Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration \$25.

Meheula and husband to Kaha (w), D. B. P. 1345 and 3 lots of H. P. 1331, Waiialea, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration \$10.

Nov. 10.—P. Hoolala (K) to Kekualahale (w), D. Patent 3804, Kalaoo 5, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

J. Francisco and wife to P. N. Gomes, D. Int. 19, Map 3, of Land Patent 4550, Kaapahu, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$5.

J. Francisco and wife to A. B. Lind-

say, D. Int. 19, Map 3, of Land Patent 4550, Kaapahu, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

L. C. Ables and wife to A. S. Mc-

Wayne, D. B. P. Land Anapuni street, Honolulu. Consideration \$150.

H. D. Roberts, by Mortgagee, to H. F. Harrington, Tr. D. B. P. 1791, Kul-

SPLE, Kulihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5000.

FIGHT FOR LICENSES

Jap Doctors Object to Action of Cooper

Japanese physicians, who obtained licenses to practice medicine in Hawaii from the board of examiners do not intend to submit to another medical examination without a fight in the courts. On Saturday Judge Gear issued a writ of injunction restraining Henry E. Cooper, as treasurer, from canceling or revoking the licenses of T. Nomiya, M. Dyama, T. Yoshimoto, T. Kikawa, and I. Yamada, who were licensed to practice by the old board of medical examiners, who, Cooper declared, had been illegally appointed. The writ is made returnable Tuesday, November 25, and in the meantime the treasurer is restrained from interfering with the plaintiffs in the practice of their profession.

In their petition the plaintiffs allege that they are each and all duly licensed practitioners of medicine and surgery in the Territory of Hawaii and that licenses were issued them in the regular form prescribed by statute, and signed by W. H. Wright or by Henry C. Hapal, the registrar. It is further set out that prior to the receiving of said licenses the petitioners appeared before a medical board composed of J. P. Andrews, Wm. E. Taylor and J. F. Wayson, who had been regularly appointed and were acting in their lawful capacity, and took the required examination and had been found to be possessed of the necessary qualifications for the practice of medicine within the Territory. It is also set out that the license fee of \$10 was paid to the treasurer, and that their names were regularly recommended to the Board of Health.

It is then alleged that the said respondent, Henry E. Cooper, acting in his capacity as treasurer, has threatened to revoke and annul the licenses aforesaid, and that no charge of alleged misconduct, carelessness, or incapacity of any sort has been made against the petitioners.

The petition further alleges "That each of the petitioners herein is a poor man, dependent upon the exercise of his profession for his daily support and maintenance, that a cancellation or revocation of his license would entail the loss or destruction of his clientele and of his means of sustenance, that the said cancellation would cause to each of your petitioners irreparable loss and damage which would be no wise be compensable, or capable of being adequately recompensed in or by any action of law."

SUIT FOR MATERIAL.

Lewers & Cook have brought suit against the Honolulu Stockyards Company and M. L. Smith for the sum of \$4,784.09 for material furnished in the construction of the Kaka street building of the defendant company destroyed by fire shortly after its completion. The plaintiff alleges that a contract was made by M. L. Smith with the Honolulu Stockyards Company for the construction of the building for \$12,500, and that the plaintiff agreed to furnish the material required by virtue of the contract, to Smith. The plaintiff alleges that there is due for the material furnished the sum of \$4,784.09, and asks for judgment in that sum, with a lien upon the lot and remains of the burned structure.

American Ship Building.

The United States Bureau of Navigation reports that during the month of October 127 vessels of 33,594 gross tons were built in the United States.

The Steamer Enau.

The Kinau may arrive from San Francisco next Friday.

SHALL WE DISPUTE

The Opinions of Scores of Our Fellow Citizens.

Residents of Honolulu, like other American citizens, in making an investment want to be sure of getting the worth of their money. They want to know all the whys and wherefores, and in a direct ratio to the value of the investment they burrow and ferret until satisfied with the collateral. Take an instance in the realm of proprietary articles. If we know of a friend who has been cured we have some faith in the preparation; if we know of two or three our faith increases. If the cures reach scores all well known citizens, anyone who still maintains that there is nothing beyond ordinary merit in the said preparation, can safely be left to the care of his fellow tax-payers. If he wishes to pick a quarrel with them on the question of their judgment and veracity, he has ample opportunity in Honolulu to do so. Begin with this case.

Mr. H. H. Smyth of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"I had a very bad attack of La Grippe which laid me up at a time when I had important cases before the court. One of my colleagues advised me to try Kickapoo Indian Sagwa which I did. Within 24 hours my fever was allayed and a general improvement had taken place. I continued taking Sagwa and in less than two weeks fully recovered. It toned up my general system increased my appetite and improved my digestion. I am a great believer in Sagwa."—Hon. Geo. P. Kelly, President South End Bar Association, Chicago, Ill.

KICKAPOO SAGWA

SPEEDY CURE FOR GRIP

The wonderful success of Sagwa is due to its reaching the root of disease. That's why it succeeds where other remedies fail. It is Nature's own remedy being made of roots, barks, herbs and gums, and it works quietly and easily as Nature works. You will begin to be cured with the first dose and gradually recover the strength and energy you have lost. Don't hesitate, buy a bottle today. Remember it is guaranteed to do all we claim or your money refunded. You take no chance of loss in the Kickapoo Indian Remedies. At all druggists.

SUGAR PLANTERS DISCUSS PLANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Waimaea Sugar Mill Co.	565
Kekaha Sugar Co.	8,978
Estate V. Knudsen	735
Total	99,729

W. G. IRWIN & CO., LTD.

Honolulu Plantation Co.	9,800
Pauuhau Plantation Co.	1,322
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	8,021
Hakalau Plantation Co.	11,700
Hilo Sugar Co.	9,255
Kilauea Sugar Co.	3,762
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	2,985
Olowalu Co.	1,055
Total	47,900

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

Lihue Plantation Co.	13,674
Grove Farm Plantation	2,915
Koloa Sugar Co.	5,001
Kekaha Sugar Co.	8,978
Pioneer Mill Co.	9,960
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,427
Kukaula Plantation Co.	1,118
Oahu Sugar Co.	26,724
Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	985
Total	70,782

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Waialea Sugar Co.	8,700
Papeete Sugar Co.	6,857
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	7,909
Kukaula Mill Co.	1,118
Hakalau Mill Co.	2,105
Niuli Mill and Plantation	1,146
Union Mill Co.	463
McBryde Sugar Co.	9,113
Puakoa Plantation	307
Total	37,488

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	11,998
Wailuku Sugar Co.	5,934
Honoum Sugar Co.	6,235
Honoum Plantation	1,748
Honoum Sugar Co.	11,880
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	1,157
Total	38,952

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

Waialea Agricultural Co.	17,001
Ewa Plantation Co.	38,775
Apokaa Sugar Co.	901
Kohala Sugar Co.	1,096
Waimaea Sugar Mill Co.	565
Total	58,338

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, LTD.

Hawaiian Sugar Co.	11,480
Pala Plantation	4,146
Hauku Sugar Co.	4,234
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	19,477
Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd.	5,562
Kahuku Plantation Co.	5,623
Total	50,522

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Honokaa Sugar Co.	3,989
Pacific Sugar Mill	2,517
Maui Sugar Co.	483
Total	6,989

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Hana Plantation Co.	2,700
Lale Plantation	430
Gay & Robinson	2,265
Halawa Plantation	575
Total	3,270

B. F. DILLINGHAM CO., LTD.

Puna Sugar Co.	2,460
Olau Sugar Co.	16,748
Total	19,208

MAKEE SUGAR CO.

Makee Sugar Co.	11,232
Waianae Co.	5,000
Total	16,232

J. M. DOWSETT.

Hawaiian Agricultural ...	11,998
Wailuku Sugar Co.	5,934
Honomu Sugar Co.	6,235
Hamoia Plantation	1,748